THE WEEKLY JOURNAL JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH. opy, 28 – Eve copies or more \$1.50; Evening Bulletin bf. if mailed \$5.

28 * Money sent in registered letters, only, at our risk ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Weekly Journal—such square (0 times or less), first insertion. \$1.00

rule will not be deviated from.

AGENTS.

ackelford, Madison-E. wsbury, Big Spr.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

The Frankfort Yeoman, in proof of the illegation that men have been recruited here serve under Gen. Rousseau, cites from the Louisville Democrat certain advertisements for the sort alleged. We have already explained hat these advertisements and others of the like description simply invited men, who might manufacturer of these—who could make them desire to be recruited into the Federal service the most effective in cheating the people out at specific places in the city. The advertisements, notwithstanding the awkward or careing further. So far as we are informed, and as we believe, no recruiting has taken place

dismiss it altogether.

The Yeoman says our "denial" that Gen.

Rousseau was recruiting here was "an implied if not express acknowledgment that to enlist Federal troops in Kentucky as a violation of our neutrality." It was no such thing. If the Yeoman really thinks otherwise the Yeoman is a bigger nincompoop than we have heretofore imagined. To "enlist Federal troops in Kentucky" is no more "a violation of our neutrality" than to lodge Federal troops at the Federal officers in the Government in the exercise of any one of its least of them. The neutrality of Kentucky in perfectly consistent with the full and vigercise within her limits of all the habitual functions of the Government of troops in her corporate capacity on the requireasons, she has asked that the Government shall not march its armies across her soil; but cause her own unhappy internal divisions made solemn judgment a duty not merely She has in the present most formidable crisis that she might the better discharge the spirit case. And we look upon it as entitling Kentucky to the admiration and reverence of evthe title will be gratefully acknowledged by at And in this relation, we will add, as a cor firmation at once of the justness of our opin tucky, that one of the very highest military ties in the army of the Government de clared not long ago to a distinguished Kentuckian that the position of Kentucky was worth tatement requires no comment.

rue, and because we believed, that, as the ood might be used by unscrupulous demtruth ought to be known.

Here is one that it considers among the mos

the rest of the Courier's talk, it is all sound and fury, signifying nothing. The statemen is in its whole substance untrue. The gur State Guard at Newport. They were regular ly issued to another company in 1859, bonds ing given for their return in good order to latter company broke up its organization, and the company of the State Guard. They did not go into the hands of that company in purhands for a moment in conformity with law. They were held simply upon the strength of an informal agreement or understanding be-tween the officers of the dead company and

The Military Board of Kentucky, cognize guns in question should be returned to the State according to the terms of the bond on file at Frankfort. They are now where the law placed them. This is a plain statemen of the facts of a case that the Courier conof Kentucky should rise up in wild and fierce commotion. When that paper lashes itself into a fary on account of such things, the ex-

The Courier is dreadfully shocked when the constituted authorities of Kentucky reclaim a can pretend that the encampment is now subnever had any business to hold them, but it is be established. But still the place is not abanperfectly satisfied when its secession friends in outhern Kentucky and from Tennessee steal the arms of Union organizations at midnight; it advises its secession friends in Tennessee to take possession by theft or highway robbery of any arms destined for the loyal men of East Tennessee; and it exulted and applauded when its accomplices in the Cotton States, even before secession had taken place, stole cannon by usands, small arms by hundreds of thou-

The truth is, the Courier is terribly indigthe necessary amount. Is this to be endured? Will our people consent to endure it much nant when Union men enforce the law, but unutterably delighted when secessionists seize other people's property in defiance of all the laws of God and mankind. month after month pointing at every man,

It is said that Gen. Price cares very lite for the luxuries of life if he can only have enough necessaries.

Secession is as naturally the offshoot of many experiments in public measures THE Mode of PROCEDURE UNDER THE RE which we have witnessed during the last CEIPT EXEMPLIFIED -One of the most effecenty-five or thirty years as disease is of a tual and one of the most favorite receipts for lisordered system. The framers of our insti- making sccessionists is this: Take a declaration tions exhibited great practical wisdom and of some prominent Republican, garble it, perforesight in devising systems of policy calcu- vert the garbled declaration, and then swe lated to give sufficiently healthy vigor to the that the double and twisted misrepresentation erations of the government, and designed, is an open confession in the name of the Gov at the same time, to advance the "general welfare," by giving proper and wholesome development to the varied industrial resources of should be taken without shaking. the country. They considered themselves not only as acting for their own times, but as is exemplified by the Louisville Courier in for in advance or assumed by a laying a permanent foundation upon which almost every number of the paper. We select responsible person in this city. This government which should be as durable as President, in his late message, says:

government which should be as durable as human institutions, and by whose light other nations and peoples might see the road to political freedom. So long as we continued to follow their example—to heed their patriotic and disinterested counsels—and to adhere to the principles which they had so wisely established, our prosperity as a nation was comparatively uninterrupted. We advanced, with a rapidity which startled the world, in everything which makes a people great and distinguished. Our commerce stretched itself out to every sea, and all the nations of the earth became familiar with the flag which protected it. An American citizen was proud of his country wherever he went, and the United States Government was recognized and well-stream of the proposed stream of the country wherever he went, and the United States Government was recognized and well-stream of the proposed stream of the country wherever he went, and the United States Government was recognized and well-stream of the proposed stream of the country wherever he went, and the United States Government was recognized and well-stream of the proposed stream of the country wherever he went, and the United States Government was recognized and well-stream of the country wherever he went, and the United States Government was recognized and well-stream of the country where very head of the surface of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this sequence of the country where very head of the United States Government was recognized and well-stream of the country where very head of the surface of t States Government was recognized and welcomed as one of the great and leading govern-

comed as one of the great and leading governments of the world.

But as our fathers passed away to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," another race of men sprang up—not statesmen statemen the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend. other race of men sprang up-not statesmen of large and capacious and national views.

but politicians, who acted alone for themselves and closed their eyes to the true glory of the nation. These men never looked beyond a single election, but devoted themselves solely would secure profit and aggrandizement to theers. The citation proves nothing of themselves and their friends. Their chief oc cupation was the construction of party platforms, and he who was the most ingenious nder Gen. Rousseau, to register their names of votes-was esteemed the most valuable leader. They worked exclusively under a party flag, and held out to their adherents the rewards of office. "To the victors belong the spoils" was their motto, and they unblushingly avowed that no man was competent to hold an office or aid in administering the govinence to this matter than it deserves. We crnment who did not follow wherever it was

gether materials otherwise wholly incongruous

of the country, to arouse himself to the neces-

fully restored to its original vigor and beauty.

When we consider how many members of the State Guard have gone from Muldraugh's Hitl En-

keeping up a military school for the benefit of

twenty-five or thirty persons there. No one

doned. It is kept as an important strategic

to demolish at one discharge the trestle-work

over the neighboring chasm and precipitate

struction. The Military Board has resolved

that no more public money shall be used for

the occupancy of Muldraugh's Hill as an en-

campment, but no doubt Tennessee and indi-

vidual secessionists of Kentucky are furnishing

pying a narrow mountain pass in this great

woman, and child, travelling quietly upon a

railroad, the private property of a char

company of loyal citizens?

the Southern Confederacy.

our civil and religious institutions.

the angry tide as it swept over the land. His unsclish patriotism was repaid with the most malignant and fiendish persecution. The basest and most infamous slanders—at the repetition of which their authors, now that his out of their way, blush with shame—were heaped upon him without remorse. And the political schemers and tricksters had their subscription and the provided stated that the same of the simple idea of the whole paragraph, in which is obscured the simple idea of the whole paragraph that a converging as tangered as to incompare the same of the simple idea of the whole paragraph that a converging as tangered as to incompare the same of the simple idea of the whole paragraph that a converging as tangered as to incompare the same of the simple idea of the whole paragraph that a converging as tangered as to incompare the same of the simple idea of the whole paragraph that a converging as tangered as to incompare the same of the simple idea of the whole paragraph that a converging as tangered as to incompare the same of the simple idea of the whole paragraph that a converging as the courier quotes this bit:

No popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election and on this driblet of a paragraph, in which is obscured the simple idea of the whole paragraph. way. They plunged forward in their inglo- graph that a compromise so tendered as to inrious career like coursers in the race, never volve a marked concession to rebellion instead land. National independence—public and perstopping to look back, and never caring how of to justice and to right would bring about the sonal liberty-security to property, to person, much was placed at hazard by their furious speedy overthrow of any government, the and to life; these are your birth-right; mainmadness. Of course they were ready to make all sorts of bargains to secure success—being What was the main point upon which the yourselves, at once, from ruin and from in-

which was that they could keep in their ranks men of the most diverse views-could weld to-

And with an army thus constituted, they went And, looking back triumphantly upon the two quotations we have here shown up, the never stopping to pause or take breath till they had struck from the statute-book almost every terms:

one of the great measures which the fathers had consecrated by their wisdom. Finding these gone and the country becoming aroused with an indignation likely to overwhelm them with dismay, they introduced a new element of discord into American politics, and endeavored to make the slavery question the means of con-Such is one of the most potent and familiar solidating one section of the country against the other. And they have pursued the secreceipts for making secessionists, and such the tional strife they thus aroused, until, at last, mode of filling the receipt practised by one of in their desperation, they have begun an ignominious and traitorous war against the gov- of secession drugs amongst us. Undoubtedly ernment of the Union. This is their last and the dose is one of the mightiest of the sort,most desperate experiment, and it is to be most taken, that is to say, without shaking. devoutly hoped, that, when the authority of effect at first is usually slight nausea, followed the government shall be re-established, we by spiritual vomiting, in which nearly everythin may hear no more of these desperate party hacks sound and noble the victim ever swallowad is amerate the aggressions, which, it says, have forever. It is the duty of every man, who has thrown up, after which he and his stomach any regard for the peace and quiet and welfare | both settle naturally into chronic dis

> sities of the crisis into which these men have and all other disunion nostrums before taking precipitated us-that the storm of rebellion may be hushed—the tide of revolution rolled any of them. A vigorous whisk is quite back-the Constitution protected-the laws enough to render the vilest of them as harm made effective and inviolate, and the Union less as so much rose-water.

> Some of the not very smart secessionists Then our nation may go on in an uninterrupt- in this city undertook to play a practical joke ed course of glory and greatness-the pride of upon the police at the depot on every American heart and the admiration of night. Taking it for granted that any suspi the world. Then we shall truly be, what our us-looking box or trunk would be opened fathers designed us to be, the great and leading and overhauled, they went to the trouble of nation of the earth-sending forth to every nearly filling a large box with the foulest subpart of the world the invigorating influence of stance in nature, sprinkling a layer of sawdust over the contents, nailing down the top, and When we consider how many members of the State Guard have gone from Muldraugh's Hill Encompment into the Southern army, we cannot belp thirking it right to inquire whether 'tis wor-h while for Kentucky to be at the expense of keeping up a "Camp of Instruction" for the Southern Confederacy. How does it strike our fellow-citizens?—Louiseitle Journal.
>
> Now the truth is, not a man belonging to the State Guard has left the Muldraugh's Encampment for the Southern army. But we do know that several were very anxious to go from the camp to the Southern Confederacy, but were not permitted to do so.—Bardstonn Gazette. uling out the concern to within one or two hundred yards of the depot. There half a dozen of them took it from the dray, and with ing, lugged it (what an employment for young gentlemen, to be sure!) to the baggage-car, with their hands in their pockets, looking grim defiance, as much as to say, "We have got contraband goods in that thing and we mean to defend our rights with our last drop of That's mere quibbling, and not smart quibthe performance of his duty, and they eagerly direct from the encampment at Muldraugh's

> Hill into the Southern army, they have come longed to see him search their pet box. But Bligh is as shrewd as he is courage from that encampment into this city, organ-He read the whole thing at a glance. ized themselves into squads here and gone off for Southern service. Captain Phil Lee, as be he detected a suspicious odor in the atmoswell as hundreds of others, can bear witness phere. "What is that thing?" said he, point ing to the box. "That's our business. There is no doubt that a very large number well," answered Bligh, "I suppose it contains of the members of the State Guard, after reprovisions for the people down in the Southern ceiving military instruction at Muldraugh's Confederacy, and I guess they need it-so it Hill at the expense of Kentucky, have gone mmediately off to the South to fight against may go." Probably if he had concluded to the country of which Kentucky is a part.

the general determination. a Hoe for the work. looks greatly belied them. We are told that they underwent thorough fumigation yesterday do well to take the windward side for som

days to come. The young fellows expected to have a good

The corporation of New Orleans has of red a reward of \$500 for the detection of any | would march an army into Washington, person furnishing provisions to the blockading Now the Southern Confederacy from us cotton, tobacco, rice, money in pay ment of debts, everything in fact that we want quarter; and why doesn't our Governor offer a tempting reward for the conviction of any person guilty of feeding the blockade?

The secessionists in all of the blockade longer? Shall a little secession garrison, occu- ports are ambitious of going extensively into the infernal machine line. Secession itself one of the most infernal machines ever in

that are a cross between the two. We are confident that the regiment It has been suggested that General raised by the gallant Rousseau will "do honor to their raising." Privy Council.

A RECEIPT FOR MAKING SECESSIONIST

The mode of procedure under this rece

Of this passage the Courier reproduces so much after the fashion seen: On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artispical weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life.

Having rejected the context which clearly in the world life blood of the convention of the context which clearly in the world life blood of the convention of the context which clearly in the world life blood of the convention of the convention of the context which clearly in the world life blood of the convention of the context which clearly in the world life blood of the convention of the

from the rights of orders and of classes and in itself alone, the Courier finishes the pre-

What does this mean? When we remember

verhaul the box at all, he would have employed And we repeat that it is very poorly worth while for Kentucky to be at the expense of

laugh about their box, but unluckily they "put

Confiscation Proposed—The New Orleans Delta is savage at the useless "humanity and moderation" of the rebel leaders. It wants a full stop put to all payment of Northern debts, and calls attention to the large amount of property in Louisiana held by persons or their agents in the North. It mentions three cases, viz:

"General Patterson, in command of a large force now advancing on Virginia; Capt. Adams, who commands the squadron which is now depredating on the property of Southern citizens; and Lr. Wood, the Surgeon General of the United States army. These officers all own large properties in the South. Gen. Patterson holds a large amount of the paper of cur planters. He is even now, through his attorney, endeavoring to execute a judgment for \$30,000 on a plantation owned by a widow lady in this State. Captain Henry Adams has a large interest in a plantation and nugroes in this State, and Surgeon General Wood has a large force of negroes working on a plantation in Louislann."

We regret the prevalence of such a spirit. We apprehend that it will proceed to all which this dreadful war nourishes, we do not lose sight of the real causes of it, nor permit he unscrupulous and constantly changing pretexts of the secessionists to obscure the perfectly vital principles for which the American people have taken up arms. Kentucky, above all, needs to do this; since she is liable, at any noment, to have the position she has taken endered untenable by the mad conduct of Gov. Magoffin, by an invasion from Tennessee, or by the return in military array of the housands of secessionists who have left the State to be armed and organized and whose

eturn may be accompanied by the general revolt of the secessionists of the State. What then are the principles involved in the conflict, which justify us in the most determined admense preparations they are making to uphold them? In the first place: The Preservation of inevitably come to that at last. the Nation itself. Shall the nation be de-stroyed—be blotted out—be rent into many

herence to them, at so great cost and risk,-

which justify the American people in the im-

lestiny to give law, instead of receiving law

up and taking root under the worst government

mankind no escape but in a military despotism

party, by war; still, the entire fabric of our

ical society as it has always existed in this

ountry, and more e-pecially as it has flour-

hed under the Federal Constitution, would be

horoughly convulsed if not utterly annihilated.

t is this second fundamental principle of all American liberty, public and personal, which

now hangs in the balance of life or death--for he people of this country. In the third place:

curity under law, and by law; security to life,

security to person, security to property; secu-

rity-the highest blessing of the highest civili-

tion-without which neither independence

or liberty is possible. Who is secure in any

hem? What can be secure, where law is de-

erve to be both.

the consideration of the State, and for the ad-

afforded by the past history of the country.

The legally chosen Governor of Missouri ha

led from the Capital, after initiating against

and his adherents. The Lieutenant Governor.

who, of right, ought to succeed the Governor,

s a self-condemned exile from the State, and

Executive functions in a loyal Commonwealth.

forthcoming to take the place of the Lieuten-

ant Governor, nor the Speaker of the House

to take the place of the President pro tem.

It will be the duty, we suppose, of the Con-

ion of things by interposing its sovereign au-

never shall be peace until the United States

hall agree to indemnify the Confederate State

for the expenses of the war to the uttermost

farthing. If they are to be believed, this is

Now, although we presume that the author

ties of the Confederate States have no expec

tation that they will ever be able to get a peace

apon the basis of receiving indemnity for their

to the will of such of its members as Breckin-

the United States government at their mercy,

necessary, into Philadelphia and New York,

and hold them till the United States Govern-

ment should give bond for the payment of the

three or five hundred millions of war expense

to the South and abjectly agree to all the

other humiliating terms that it might suit the

Those citizens of the United States who

means of carring on the war are a disgrace to

The secession party in Kentucky consists

rogant conquerors to impose.

the human species.

mendous expenses in this war, it is very

Appeal says:

berties would be destroyed, and all free polit-

ations-all of them incapable of maintaining an existence as a first-rate power, in the face of the great nations of the earth? Shall our this war is to be more upon Southern than of the Northern people, sweeps away effectually national unity, strength, and glory, be annihiupon Northern soil. And is there any wisdom, lated-and with them our national indepenlence in the face of all nations be destroyed? Shall our glorious country sink down-divided, dishonored, reduced to ignoble and preca-

now equal, and to whom it ought to be our from them? It is this first principle of all our liberal principles recognized by international progress, our security, and our glory—that is put at the hazard of the defeat or the success pained to say, are becoming very faint.

f the disunion party. In the second place: national and State constitutions; or, perhaps, contemporary, that, in perusing the narrative But even if we could escape such a career and He presses forward from skirmish to skirmish, may disclose it.

cession State? What is secure in any one of pised, where government is subverted, where narchy is supreme, where brute force is the only form of administration, where unbridled assion is the sole rule of judgment, where the will the pseudo-Government at Richmond years is before us. uling powers abhor institutions in proportion either repeat the flight at Harper's Ferry, as they are venerable, just, and glorious? These, oh! people of Kentucky! these are the sublime principles on which rests all that is precious in human society; every one of which must perish from amongst you, if the spirit of entangling and overwhelming fate. this disunion frenzy is triumphant over the

will the Administration reverse the determ oraised—is not yet forced upon you. You nation. The passage concerning neutrality in down upon their heads. and secure. But you must prove that you dedent's view of neutrality abstractly considered, lefferson City to-day. Duties at once imsays, almost more than any other State, is ost abnormal character have been thrust upon justment of which no political precedents are the National Government a military demonstration that has resulted in disaster to himself

more she would pray fervently against. ect for the secessionists of Kentucky at the August election is exceedingly slender, but is believed to be engaged in schemes which incapacitate him for a proper discharge of the yet time for such a revolution in public senti-Nor is the President pro tem, of the Senate ment in Kentucky, as was produced by Lin-The Courier's allusion to the "revolution" in "Tennessee and Virginia" is more significant than appalling. Doubtless the sece Thus the Executive Department is without a head, and the important functions of Governor same appliances of force and terror which operated so magically in "Tennessee and Virrention to remedy this unprecedented condie actual use of such appliances here before the August election, but the scheme, if contional Constitution, of the supreme will of the reckless and ruthless one. It might ravage the

people, it will seek to shield the people from the consequences of the anarchy into which the organization of the State has both practically and theoretically fallen. Happily the death instead of a natural one. character of the Convention is such that we may hope at the hands of the great majority of ville is one of Bickley's two headquarters in nbers a prudent and at the same time a patriotic solution of the pending complications. about half a dozen Union men in the whole The secessionists here pretend to believe, town. The son of the postmaster was shot withdraw its troops now in the field, there

that the life of the postmaster himself is reatened by the secessionists. rould at once be peace. It is not thus that We have always had the kindest regard for ssionists of the seceding States talk the people of Russellville, but we would sug-The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis The conquest of Virginia, so far from ending-rould be but the beginning of this war, which low that we are fairly in for it, will never end

nanner whatever with their postmaster in the promptly discontinued. The Government is fast losing whatever patience with traitors it The chief organs of the Cotton States all talk in the same way. They insist that there

are not likely ever to have a chance to build other Southern boat." Is it possible that our neighbor has given up all thought of the nnexation of Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy? What, then, does he regard as his future mission?

name of the Union candidate for the Legislature in Adair county. The Union candidate certain that they would insist on this demand, is F. D. Rigney. He was a gallant soldier in if the Congress of the United States, yielding the Mexican war, and he is a no less gallant one in the battle for the Constitution and the ridge and Barnett, were to refuse men and Union. money for the prosecution of the war. Yes, We understand that the Knights of the in that case the Confederate authorities, seeing olden Circle are bitterly charging each other

with having revealed to the Louisville Journal

the secrets of the Order. Let them go to cuting each other's throats upon that or some other question. The world would make a It was expected at the last dates from Knoxville that Parson Brownlow's printing office would very soon be demolished. Well. if he himself survives, his office can and wil

would withhold from the United States the be rebuilt. The Courier's army correspondent says that it was not "cowardice" that made the Confederate army retreat to Winchester, but "prudential considerations."

r the most part of women and boys and men The Charleston folks are trying to pro pare machines for blowing the blockading ships Price be appointed Secretary of Jeff Davis's into the air. That would be a summary pla of "raising the blockade,"

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861. Mr. Breckinridge delivered the other

ay a speech in the Senate. On the same day Mr. Burnett delivered a speech in the House Mr. Breckinridge's speech, in respect to ability, is a poor one for him; Mr. Burnett's, in the same respect and with the same limitation is a tolerably good one. The drift of both speeches, and particularly of Mr. Breckin ridge's, is the suggestion (the purpose is too montrous to be charged directly) that the Government prosecutes the war not for the defence of the Union and the Constitution but for the abohition of slavery and the consolidation of the republic. No doubt the design of this suggestion is to poison the mind of the loyal slave for the Union party. It was supposed that believed, from the evident and extreme anxiety We apprehend that it will proceed to all States preparatory to the inauguration of rev- such an overwhelming indication of the senti- of the Confederate States to obtain voluntee lengths. The Southern property of all Northern men and of all persons in the U. S. army of the loyal slave States is too healthful and of the people would induce the secestion in the second of the loyal slave States is too healthful and of the people would induce the secestion in Kentucky, that volunteering was not sionists to submit to the popular verdict and half so brisk within their own borders as they will be confiscated. And, sooner or later, the too enlightened to be poisoned by a suggestion case their wicked efforts to drag Kentucky wanted everybody to think. Not one of their confiscation will be retaliated. Whatever for-bearance may be exercised for a time, it will thus extravagant and atrocious. The sugges-tion however veiled in seeming candor is the tion however veiled in seeming candor is the very cream of secession malice. We publish that the question, when once settled, should we have more than once strongly suspect The true policy of the South would be to to-day the brief speech of Mr. Holman, of Inpay scrupulous respect to private property, no matter what may be the political offences of Burnett's speech, and which, representing ing with the tutter disregard of the will of the And now our suspicion is verified by author its owners. Beyond all reasonable question, faithfully the aim and the spirit of the masses people which has characterized the entire ity that the secessionists themselves will not this most insidious and mischievous suggestion. are scheming against our country, the seces- letter to the Courier, dated "Camp near Winis there any prudence, any discretion, in pro- We point to Mr. Holman's speech as at once sionists of Kentucky have determined to leave chester, July 11:" voking the Northern armies to seize and con- a fair exhibition of the motive which prompts nothing undene which may be necessary to

course extremely imperfect. The United we should rather say, all liberty, public and of Gen. McClellan's triumphant career in States troops seem to have fought with extraorpersonal, in America. For nothing is more Western Virginia, the uppermost impression dinary resolution for a time, carrying battery ertain than that under the anarchy, which is left in the mind is that it is a thing completely after battery, but at last, from some cause not Having rejected the context, which clearly limits the meaning of the quotation to the personal liberty is wholly impossible; and that ablic liberty has a better chance for springing like a statue or picture just leaving the creatist stated that the Confederate army was nearly tive hand of the artist, and embodying his twice as large as the Federal army, but even having by marks of emphasis perverted the that ever professed to be guided by law, or even whole idea. McClellan set out to accomplish this fact, supposing it to be a fact seems having by marks of emphasis perversed the by custom, than to survive the cruel and lawless legitimate meaning of the quotation considered by custom, than to survive the cruel and lawless a certain definite object. With that precise scarcely sufficient to account for the sudden fanaticism, which, having possessed itself of object in view he gathers his forces and plans | flight. There is evidently some important power and cast off all restraint, leaves to his campaign. Onward he moves, and neither feature of the engagement yet undisclosed. wood, mountain, nor stream checks his march. Possibly the later despatches on the next page

fate as that, after the triumph of the disunion but nothing decoys or diverts or forces him It is uscless to speculate as to the effects but nothing decoys or diverts or forces him from the trail of the enemy. Outpost after outpost, camp after camp, gives way; the main body falls back, and is at last put to an ignominious and disgraceful retreat. He remains joy throughout the Southern Confederacy and tucky to engage at once in this war, and as a they have the cause of the Southern Confederacy and master of the field, and reports that he has carry deep gloom to all hearts in the United State furnish soldiers to fight the battles of the racy at heart, not only refuse to volunteer to complished his mission. There is something States, but we see no reason to believe that it accomplished his mission. There is something extremely satisfactory in contemplating what extremely satisfactory is satisfactory in contemplating what extremely satisfactory is satisfactory in contemplating what extremely satisfactory is satisfac night be called a piece of finished military end of the war. On the contrary, it will, we sion leaders, like the Statesman, speak of them from one to four thousand dollars per head for workmanship by a master hand. It is one have no doubt, create a war-spirit throughout as "our gallant volunteers," and speak of "the substitutes. This fact does not show that the war is a war of subjugation? It shrinks visibly thing done. It is, besides, a poetic retribution, the United States far deeper and intenser and holy cause in which they are risking their lives. Virginians are lacking in bravery; it shows that for it commemorates the quarter day after the sterner than that which has hitherto prevailed And now the mask is entirely thrown off, and their souls are not in the cause of those who Thus we shall go on from one step to an- States now battling in the support of the U. boldly announces that Kentuckians should give world has ever known. ther. Eastern Virginia will next be McClelscanning in the support of the U.
S. Government will, if necessary, contribute
anized in the same finished style. The trievery man they have and every dollar whether

What Kentuckian will now have any confidenied in the same innisted style. The imumphant columns of the Grand Army of the
United States will soon begin to move South
United States will soon begin United States will soon begin to move South-ward from North, East, and West, headed by the old victor-chief, now coming as the conquered; the probabil-lity is that a most bloody and terrific war of quering liberator of his native State. Then

either repeat the flight at Harper's Ferry, We were never more theroughly convinced be, we should at once counsel resistance Phillippi, Martinsburg, and Beverly, or, if than we are at this moment, that Kentucky, in duce this State to give "quick support to The Manassas Battle.—The battle at force. We are no "submissionists" to oppre Philippi, Martinsburg, and Beverly, or, it than we are at this moment, that remarks, in the Confederate States?" Who will now Manassas does not seem to have been by any sion or to the menace of oppression. But it stands its ground, fall as surely before the concentrating hosts of the Republic as if it were meshed and crushed in the folds of some dom. Let her adhere to the policy she has dom. Let her adhere to the policy she has deliberately chosen, and she will be an oasis in a bloody desert. We of Kentucky cannot example 2 Who will now doubt that Magofdeliberately chosen, and she will be an oasis in a bloody desert. We of Kentucky cannot expect that we shall be prosperous whilst desolation is determined at the outset that Kentucky might be neutral." The Courier's saying is without a particle of foundation. The Administration determined at the outset that Kentucky might be neutral if she deemed neutrality essential be neutral if she deemed neutrality essential be neutral followers, constantly scheming and plotting in secret so as to bring war to our homes and fire-time of the courier's saying is without a particle of foundation. The Administration determined at the outset that Kentucky might be neutral if she deemed neutrality essential be neutral if she deemed neutrality essential be neutral of the courier's neutral."

The Courier's saying is without a particle of foundation. The Administration determined at the outset that Kentucky might be neutral if she deemed neutrality essential be neutral if she deemed neutrality essential be neutral followers, constantly scheming and plotting in secret so as to bring war to our homes and fire-time of the courier's neutral. The Courier's saying is without a particle of foundation. The Administration determined at the outset that Kentucky might be neutral. The courier's neutral if she deemed neutrality essential of the neutral if she deemed neutrality essential of the neutral followers, constantly scheming and plotting in secret so as to bring war to our homes and fire-time of the war is not merely legitimate but amongst the very noblest that ever summoned an army into the one. Gen. Patterson, there is little doubt, disley with the present of the war is not merely legitimate but amongst the very noblest that ever summoned an army into the one. Gen. Patterson, there is little doubt, disley with the present of the war is not merely legitimate but amongst the very noblest that ever summoned an army into the one. Gen. Patterson, there is little doubt, disley with the present of the war is not merely legitimate but amongst t at stery indifferent to the character or designs of the men they bargained with, so they pression of the President? What was the point of the men they bargained with, so they pression of the President? What was the point of the men they bargained with, so they pression of the President? What was the point of the men they bargained with, so they pression of the President? What was the point of the men they bargained with, so they pression of the President? What was the point of the men they bargained with, so they pression of the President? What was the point of the men they bargained with, so they pression of the President? What was the point of the pression of the President? What was the point of the pression of the President? What was the point of the pression of the President? What was the point of the pression of the President? What was the point of the pression of the President, to use the eligant extent of the soil of Kentucky are the gang famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open the form the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the form the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the open to the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the new the solor of the time the nation the horsonic possion of the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the famy. How much more to be desired is it, by the famy. How much more to be desired

the President's message is simply a narrative and secure. But you must prove that you deland secure the land secu hasn't the slightest bearing on the actual policy of the people, will now make a more desperate atportant and delicate will devolve upon the of all mere administerial significance. It is insane that we do not deem their leaders capastates exactly the contrary of the truth. The understand the friends of the Uaion, if by

as powerful still as they have ever been. will go on, we surely would not be understood strations of the popular will, they force you determination. On the contrary, it has created as saying or implying that we would have it into a conflict or attempt to drag Kentucky a stronger and more inexorable spirit of resolve go on a moment longer than the safety of the out of the Union, make them feel how strong than that which has hitherto existed. The Union and the Constitution requires. God patriots can strike when they are defending United States can furnish a greater army than knows that every breath we exhale is a prayer their country in opposition to traitors and confor honorable peace.

SECESSION REMEDIES.—The secession rem

terference of abolitionists with a few Ken- Unionism. We are surprised at this; we cancomplated, is a very absurd as well as a very tucky slaves is to make Kentucky the battle- not possibly think that there are any better der his own name a protest against the action an explosion within ground of the North and the South and there. Union men anywhere than Colonel Finnell. of the U. S. government in prohibiting the trust that the heads of its authors will roll State but it could not redeem secessionism. It by bring about the utter annihilation of the Throughout all these troubles we have known transportation of produce to the Southern upon the ground like balas. would but draw down on secessionism a violent last vestige of slavery in the State in less than him as an active, zealous, and influential friend Confederacy. The protest of an Attorney for

one year. the other day through the arm, and we hear that the life of the postmaster himself is United States while she would have less than the life of the postmaster himself is United States while she would have less than

gest to them, that, if they interfere in any in finding markets for their produce is to rendischarge of his official duties, they can have away all thought of markets by sweeping off thing to expect but that their postoffice will all the products of the earth, leaving nothing sonable machinations of the secessionists.

remedy which they propose for any real evil would, if adopted, be a monstrous aggravation

election is certain. And we congratulate the loyal men of the State on the fact. Judge Buckner is a model legislator as he is a model man. Sound, enlightened, eloquent, assiduous, bold, courteous, and true, he would adorn any legislative body known to our system. We experience no common satisfaction in the assurance that he will adorn the next Legislature of Kentucky.

The secessionists charge the Union men with endeavoring to get up a conflict in Kentucky. The charge is equally false and impudent. Everybody knows that the Union party of Kentucky has labored assiduously and is laboring still to keep the war out of the State, whilst the whole object of every machination and movement of the secessionists is to bring it in. Yes, everybody knows this, and nobody better than they who deny it.

So We wonder whether a patent right is to be taken out for the kind of infernal machine at that was hauled out to the depot by the secessionists on Wednesday night?

Hording Louisville, he says, was this: Their agent when asked for his certificate from Frankfort, and when asked for his certificate from Frankfort, and when asked for his certificate from Frankfort and when asked for his certificate, and good for an answer that "all was right," and got for an answer that "hall was right," and got for an answer that "hall was stated. If true or false, others have, he dess not know. I write you what he stated. If true or false, others know.

Fact 2d. The week after the late election for the c

onists on Wednesday night?

Our opponents are calculating the expenses of this war. Why didn't they calcusecession which rendered the war inevitable?

A short while before the Congressional ction on the 20th of June, the Lexington tesman, the home organ of John C. Brecknridge, and edited by Gov. Magoffin's Secre- gans of the Southern Confederacy have, ever tary of State, published the following sen- since the commencement of the war, been

ments, which indicate very clearly the issue etween the Union and secession parties in Kentucky:

Lincoln's government, and profess no more love to the Union of the free and slave States. We go even further, AND AVOW THAT WE ARE NOT A RECONSTRUCTIONIST. THERE IS BUT ONE UNION COMMANDS THE SYMPATHY OF OUR HEART OR THE APPROVAL OF OUR JUDGMENT, AND THAT IS A UNION OF THE SLAVE STATES.

Upon the issue thus presented, the people on the 20th of June gave a majority of 75,000 to the 10th of June gave a majority of 75,000 to the control of on the 20th of June gave a majority of 55,000 these loud and bold declarations. We have

Says that paper:

He who would be loval to the Constitution and true to our government is called upon to day to resist the Lincoln Administration by as strong inducements as ever prompted resistance to usurpation. He who would preserve constitutional ilberty and rescue Republicanism from the abyses of despotism and absolutism into which the powers at Washington are fast hurrying it, has no other alk-mative than to give quick surprox to the "Confederate States." Constitutional government, limited, well-defined, and pure, has now of the lodgment than in the Confederate States. God grant that it may have the power to vindicate its great principles and save its priceless blessings to the present and coming generation! Theirs is a mighty trust, than which the patriot statesmen of the Revolution had none holier, none more sublime.

These are the sentiments of every member the solutions and the confederate States. Virginia is invaded. The conflict is upon her own soil. The belaugueing to have great principles and save its priceless blessings to the present and coming generation!

These are the sentiments of every member to the solution and the confederate States. Virginia is invaded. The conflict is upon her own soil. The belaugueing to the present and continued to the solution of the United States and the Confederate States, but, when they shall acted to invade their soil.

It does not look altogether right, however, that so many should have remained at home until the last means abould have remained at home until the last means abould have remained at home until the last means and the last means and the House, and the telegraph reports the their soil.

Mr. Crittanden introduced resolution saction thus:

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Mr. Crittanden introduced resolution such action thus:

Mr. Crittanden introduced resolution such action thus:

Mr. Crittanden introduced resolutions astroned in the confederate States of danger keep them from the b

there. Beyond all question, the twenty-two the organ of Breekinridge, Magoffin, & Co. would subvert the noblest government that the What Kentuckian will now have any confi- Kentucky who have been invoked to go to Viryears is before us.

that they are doing all in their power to dewhere never more theroughly convinced stroy the neutrality of Kentucky and in-

killed. In August you can effectually crush We suppose that the secessionists of Ken- the vile reptile. If you suppose that the secounting largely upon its effect on the minds of They are in the field, and their only hope is to not exhibit the bravery that had been expected the Government in this relation. The passage tempt than ever to force our State out of the the vote on the 20th June had crushed whatforeshadows no change. It is entirely devoid Union. We can conceive of no movement so ever there was of disunion in our State. They hours and at last gave way only on account of without any practical meaning. The Courier ble of it. But let them well beware. If we befall the friends of the country, creating such astrons panies to which the bravest troops of Administration is determined that Kentucky | fighting side by side with them we have gained | Kentucky into the vortex of secession. Etershall be neutral as long as she thinks it necessary and fit to be and can uphold her neutralias a man of them will for one moment falter in your arms, and be prepared to meet any dan- as brave, and both seem to have won, upon ty against the infuriate hordes beyond her his position on account of the result of a battle ger which may approach you or your State. this bloody occasion, the most enthusiastic adouthern border and their not less infuriate or a dozen battles in Virginia or elsewhere. Make no calculations upon either the honesty allies in her own limits. The Administration The Union men of Kentucky have adopted the or sincerity of the secession conspirators who the London Times, who, after having seen all is determined to respect the neutrality of Ken- policy of neutrality because they think it right infest our State. They have set out to bring ruin the mighty conflicts in the Crimea, says that tucky as long as Kentucky herself respects the and not because they have made this, that, or upon our country and State, and they intend to he never in his life saw such fighting as that tucky as long as Kentucky herself respects the position and makes her revolutionary fees rethe other calculation as to the issue of battles effect that end unless they are met with that the other calculation as to the issue of battles boldness and intrepidity which should mark.

The defeat of the United States army has or the balliograph, sections. erations that have governed them till now are the conduct of every Union man at this fearful crisis. And if at last, against your protesta- United States, but not a moment's desp In expressing our conviction that this war tions, and in opposition to the repeated demon- nor the slightest relaxation of deep and stern

JOHN W. FINNELL, Esq.-Col. John W. edy for the occasional neglect or refusal of the Finnell, of Covington, was nominated by the would gladly bring to bear in Kentucky the men in the free States to execute the Fugitive Union men of Kenton county for the Legis-Slave Law is to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law lature of Kentucky. We hear however that a and surrender all claim to the return of fugi- war has been or is to be made on him by a portion of the Union men of Covington upon The secession remedy for the occasional in- the ground that he is not sound enough in his

would, if adopted, be a monstrous aggravation of the evil. There is no exception whatever to this.

JUDGE BUCKNER.—This gentleman has been re-nominated by the Unionists of Fayette to represent them in the Legislature. His re-election is certain. And we congratulate the loyal men of the State on the fact. Judge loyal men of the State on the fact. Judge when a sked for his cattificate from Frankfort, when a sked for his cattificate from Frankfort have taken no cath to support the Constitution. The authority for this statement is a member to economic and expect to go to enseme. Whether furnished by Mageffia to have taken no cath to support the Constitution. The authority for this statement is a member to economic and expect to go to ensemble and expect to go to e

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

An Interesting Confession.—The orproclaiming the alacrity and enthusiasm with which the whole of the able-bodied population of the seceding States turned out to figh the battles of the South. They have stated a thousand times over that not one half or even one fourth of those who wished to voluncould be received. They have dwelt much upon this pretended fact as an evidence and a proof that the South is a unit in the conflict. But we have placed very little confidence in

course of the traitors and conspirators who question. The following is from Se De Kay's

a fair exhibition of the motive which prompts the Northern armies to seize and confiscate all such property as may fall into their power?

We have hoped that the war, if it must continue, would be conducted upon the most liberal principles recognized by international courtesy and chivalry, but our hopes, we are pained to say, are becoming very faint.

A FINISHED PIECE OF MILITARY WORK-MANSHIP.—We can say most cordially, with a manufacture of the motive which prompts the North to sustain the war and as a conclusive answer to the deadly innuendo of our distinction of the motive which prompts the North to sustain the war and as a conclusive answer to the deadly innuendo of our distinction. They are determined to agitate and agitate until they succeed in tearing down our government, and plunging Kentuckians into the abyss of civil war.

These purposes are sufficiently announced in the Lexington Statesman of the 9th inst. Says that paper:

The telegraphic accounts of the affair are of the who would be loyal to the Constitution and true to our government is encamped very near us, and we have fall benefit of their cornstalk soldiering. I was accustomed to regard the old field musters in Kentucky as the most perfect specimen of what was verdant in military matters, but the manueures of these Virginians exceed in the abyss of civil war.

These purposes are sufficiently announced in the Lexington Statesman of the 9th inst. Says that paper:

He who would be loyal to the Constitution and true to our government is encamped very near us, and we have fall benefit of their cornstalk soldiering. I was accustomed by the meanueurs of these Virginians exceed in the motive which may be necessary to drag Kentucky into the Jeff Davis Confederate and agitate and agitate and agitate until they succeed in tearing down our government, and plunging Kentuckians into the meanueurs of these Virginians exceed in the motive when have fall benefit to until they succeed in tearing down our government. The best purposes are sufficiently announced

States. Virginia is invaded. The conflict is These are the sentiments of every member upon her own soil. The beleaguering hosts be, they of course will be adopted with the of the "Southern rights" or secession party in Kentucky. They all wish the destruction of capital of the Southern Confederacy. How Confederate States. When Kentuckians leave resist the invaders, but, when drafted for such

And now we would ask those young men of

from the service till after the war. We felt some apprehension, from yesterday's ession leaders are inactive, you are mistaken. despatches, that the United States troops did find you sleeping at your posts believing that of them, but this apprehension seems to have of a brave and enlightened people. A people are praying for some unforeseen misfortune to the occurrence of one of those sudden and disonfusion as will enable them to precipitate all nations have in all ages been subject. The troops of the United States are not bra

> nation might sustain a score of such defeats as that at Manassas, and each successive defeat would but develope in a higher degree the nation's mighty energies. Alas that these lofty

"Attorney for Hardin county," publishes un- to wait till the August election. We look for of the Union. We do not doubt that he would a county against the Federal government's

but, when their own Government dares to meet prohibition with prohibition, they ery aloud that a dreadful outrage is perpetrated upon their rights and invoke a resort to arms. Surely they cannot contemplate their own as titude without despising themselves.

load of produce to the Southern Confederac and purchases with it cotton or tobacco or rice or a note of hand. He could not bring home pentine, nor could he ever get the money for attempt to bring the produce, it would be cor fiscated, and, if the railroad company should as well as himself would be sent to the peni tentiary, and the railroad and rolling stock Surely no honorable citizen of the Unite States, no one who is not a base and accursed ment to permit a free transportation of every thing for the benefit of a people and government that will permit us to and will not even allow us to be paid for wha

We have just seen a copy of the Lexfour despatches from this city signed W. D.

UNTER .- We yesterday called attention to the fact that all our disunion representatives in Congress had in their places made speeches object of the war is to abolish slavery and conolidate the republic. And we published at speech of one of the Representatives from on ister State of Indiana as a full and decisive answer to the cobweb sophistry in which the suggestion lies ensnared. We had already, in proof of the miserable falsity of this suggesrestion, pointed to the solemn official declaraions of the Government itself, fortified, as they are, by the conduct of the army, by the nature and origin of the rebellion, by the conervative temper of the bulk of the Northern est, and by the very instincts of humanity proof by the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States, pronounced at the

On Friday last Mr. Crittenden submitted lutions of which the telegraph gave the

On Monday last, these resolutions were acted on in the House, and the telegraph reports the

Now, what becomes of the wretched secession smite? It is nailed to the counter in the sight of the country and the world. What becomes of the gossamery fallacies with which our disunion Congressmen sought to further this calinto its real proportions and vanishes in the reckless and merciless aspersion. It is the flower of revolutionary madness. If it were

war is such as the secessionists represent it to be, we should at once counsel resistance by

frenzy would hurry us all on to irretrievable rui Away with it! Let it be frowned upon, tramso brave and enlightened as the Kentuckians

Assuredly it deserves none at the hands of any The result of the battle at Manassas has aused a change in the plans of the Administration. We have good reason to believe that the intention was to place Gen. McClellan at sippi, but he will take command of the army in Virginia. He has at this time more of the confidence of the nation than any other officer except Gen. Scott, and we have no doubt that

in all circumstances ha will prove worthy of it. The editor of the Courier begins an aris so much gross ignorance in relation to the sovereignty of the States." We didn't know how much there was till we read his article.

eliable source—a source from which nothing and exhaustless energies should be taxed by a object they have so long and so zealously la-

the last vestige of slavery in the State in less than on opear.

The secession remedy for the evil of having The secession remedy for the evil of having States in this war is to induce Kentucky to discuss the feederal government's plan of conducting the war is no doubt considered by the united States in this war is to induce Kentucky to discuss the feederal government's plan of conducting the war is no doubt considered by the sauthor a very important event in the national history.

This Mr. Read thinks, that, as he and the other people of Hardin were taxed to pay for times as much in the way of war expenses as if she were in the United States while she would have to pay four times as much in the United States while she would have to pay four times as much in the United States while she would have to pay four times as much in the Way of war expenses as if she were in the United States while she would have loss than a fourth part of the ability to pay anything.

The secession remedy for the temporary difficulty experienced by the people of Kentucky in finding markets for their produce is to render feeling the war and to do away all thought of markets by sweeping off all the products of the earth, leaving nothing and the new of the secessionists. Read the following. It comes from one of the best men in the State:

Note Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Dank Sizes Permit me so and cutted the hould of the United States while for it. We all know that he would not doubt that he would contain plant of country in the Purchase, with such the national history.

This Mr. Read thinks, that, as he and the other people of Hardin were taxed to pay for building the railroad, they have a right, whether in peace or in war, to transport what they please upon it. Let him then undertake to exercise what he considers his rights by bringing upon the railroad any of the states to take them to the plant of the Southern Confederacy. A company of some 20 or 30 strong came to the odge of our town last rights to good and the will be admit

We take from the National Intelligence through the country. The annexed letter from Nicholas P. Trist to the publisher speaks the sentiment of all loyal men respecting the

he bases or an all and with cordial sympathy in al.

In great haste, and with cordial sympathy in the spirit that prompted you to promote the circulation of this noble fruit of a noble character with the condition of this noble fruit of a noble character with the condition of t

o' rally beaten tiful here." This is the very interesting plentiful here. This is the very interesting young gentleman who telegraphed to Lexington some time ago that the Louisville Journal was coming out the next day for secession,

quarters a just appreciation of the crisis now of the Union; but if they shall be guilty of

exists, grew out of this sentiment of national- the efficiency of the government. t, and, in the aptest terms, has guarded it How is the President to be released from the tive war. with the most sodulous care. The necessity obligation of seeing that the Constitution is defects of that system were removed by the son, where the act of resistance is open, and ple and necessary provisions.

It is declared—not that the old league shall "the supreme law of the land" might not a LAW-"the supreme law of the land;" and, either before or after the fact, but he would in this sense, it is, manifestly, distinguished be, morally and politically, guilty of a crime were not thus supreme. It is not a law for he would find it impossible to stifle the sting ding upon and exacting obedience from the whole "people of the United States." And it by her convention, as the revolutionary States gives the like effect and authority to all treaties have done, that she is no longer a member of laws enacted by Congress pursuant to it. The sociation with the other States—what is to be away from it entirely its substantive quality as are, and no mere question of expediency hibiting shipments to the S outh. well as its supremacy. And this would bring | could release him from either. By the us back to the old Confederation again. We present revenue laws a certain amount of duwhich professedly designs to bind the States These go towards the support of the Govern- capable of either. by "hooks of steel" would prove to ment, and the obligation to see that they are be for self-preservation the least effective of the collected is no less than that which requires

perpetual and imperishable Union for all the spreserve, protect, and defor d," and directly generations to come after. How can this be nullify a law of the Union, which he is bound to ter of the Constitution as a law for all the fail in his highest duty if he shall neglect to But this object is defeated and the whole system is destroyed the moment the right is con-ceded to a State to separate itself from the State. As he cannot be reother States, and to exclude thereby the Conution and the Federal authority from its mode, the responsibility of resisting his auborders. There are unquestionably most im- thority and that of the supreme law must rest portant and necessary rights of sovereignty re- upon the resisting State, and they must, of erved to the States, but this is not amongst | course, take all the consequences of the collited nor prohibited. Where there is a grant and if this resistance, for the purpose of mainof power to Congress, the States are forbidden to direct collision and bloodshed, the rebelto direct collision a of power to Congress, the States are forbidden taining the authority of the Union, shall lead tolerated; and that is, not to nullify the law self in language which was not mi

the Unite d States, he said:

Sequence. To our mind it would be attaching to it less of diguity and authority than pertains to a contract for commercial adventure. Suppose, is the latter case, after an adventure shall have been begun and is in such progress as that a large profit is about to accrue to the parties, one of them shall desire to withdraw his funds, when it is demonstrable, the said:

The contraction of the laws, and they know his funds, when it is demonstrable, the said:

The contraction of the laws, and they know his funds, when it is demonstrable, the said:

The unite of States, he said:

But 'ne dictates of a high duty oblige me sologicts are accomplished the war ought to cease. The counter the miserable secession calumny that the object of the war is the abolition of slavery of the object of the war is the abolition of slavery and the consolidation of the republic. And it does; it pins the wretched slander as fast as a mountainous rock would pin a tiny snake. No doubt the foul scandal will squirm and wriggling are all that are left to the common object of the war is the abolition of slavery shall be seen from our correspondence that the object of the war is the abolition of slavery shall be seen from our correspondence that the object of the war is the abolition of slavery and the consolidation of the republic. And it does; it pins the wretched slander as fast as a most terrible rate, and it gives outsiders a most dietive so.

It will be seen from our correspondence that the object of the war is the abolition of slavery shall be consolidation of the republic. And it does; it pins the wretched slander as fast as a mountainous rock would pin a tiny snake. No doubt the foul scandal will squirm and wriggling are all that are left to the constraint of the laims, or otherwise risk being objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

We have said this resolution of slavery shall be consolidation of the republic. And it does; it pins the wretched slander as fast as a mountainous rock would pin a tin such an act, not only the whole profit vall be diamino, by tramed force, is treason.

Lost, but the other parties reduced to be akruptcy, would not a chancellor profest with the control of the chancel of the control of the chancel of the chance cy, would not a chancellor, under the ec circum- of January 16, 1833, he said: of January 16, 1833, he said:

The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the themselves at will, and without the consent of the tilther withdraw, hold him, in bo a fide, to his contract till the adventure beat terminated? Shall loss faith than this be implied—if none were positively pledged—from a compact of government? If our own were only so, it is an extensive the wind of the objects which it was expressly formed to attain. ent? If our own were only so, it is an ex- to attain riment, for good or evil, which must equally And then—while conceding that a State may have the natural right of revolution, when the masses of t sions"-he proceeded to show that under our ward until they reach a consummation far form of government such right did not exist, pronder and higher than any government ever reached before, and have steadily marched onwards it for more than three-score ward towards it for more than three-score ward towards it for more than three-score ward towards it for more than three-score wards it for more than three-score wards it for more than three-score wards in the following that this witing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress," and that this witing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress," and that this witing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress," and that this witing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress," and that this witing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress," and that this witing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress," and that this witing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutions on the "quality of States," and mind that a flagrant outrage has been committed upon the sovereign rights of the State.

The product of the state is a state that portion of the anasonic unit is all this withing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutions on the "quality of States," and mind that a flagrant outrage has been committed upon the sovereign rights of the State.

The product of the state is a state that portion of the anasonic unit is a state that this withing a ratio could not be resorted to by a State until it had "tried all constitutions on the "quality of States," and the state is a state that portion of the anasonic unit is a state that this withing a ratio could not be resorted to be well was mad been manyly merched obers, and have meaning merched well was all two consistent from the part of the constraint of the constraint was all two consistent from the part of the constraint was all two consistent from the part of the constraint was all two consistent from the part of the constraint was all two constraints which is almost and two constraints was all the constraints was all two constraints was all two constraints was all the constraints was all two constraints was all two constraints was all the constraints was all two constraints was all the constraints was all two constraints was all the constraint preservation, and, consequently, for keeping the Union in tact. It could not be said to have contemplated perpetuity, if it had not furnished the means and established the duty of securing it. Gen. Jackson conceded to the argument, that the Constitution is a compact, all due force, and most successfully exposed the fallacy of the conclusion which its advocates draw from quested by the Hon. Robert Mallory to state, unquestionably the true doctrine of the Con- seceding States to make applications for new

supremacy and entirely abandon the idea of its being perpetual.

Not only are the Constitution, the treaties, and acts of Congress, made supreme, as lows, for all the States and people of the Union, but the President is solemnly sworn, before he enters on the execution of his office, that he will "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," and "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

And then, that there may its being of the Louisville Journal:

Nashville, May 9th, 1861.

Your paper is suppressed here by order of Gov. Harris, Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, treedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press-farewell.

Yours, &c.,

We tell you, Gov. Harris, that the time is coming when tyrants and tyranny will be suppressed in Tennessee.

be no failure in the scheme of government, he is provided with sufficient authority to do all from Mr. Douglas's speech on the inaugural this, by being made the commander-in-chief address of the President, "with a hope," to of the army and navy of the United States. use the Courier's language, "that they may The present time is not an inappropriate | He not only may, but, absolutely, must exer- serve to satisfy a portion of our fellow-citizens one for some general reflections of high mo-ment bearing directly on the current posture sary, both the army and navy to preserve the We are deeply penetrated with the Constitution and execute the laws. And then, and solely responsible for this unnatural, viction that our troubles are due largely to if a body of armed men shall assemble together wicked, and most destructive war." The the prevalence of false constitutional views. with the purpose of resistance and shall stop | Courier does not deal fairly with the "portion | cessionists are playing a dishonest game. They The correction of these pernicious heresies is short of it, they are guilty of a high misde- of our fellow-citizens" for whose benefit the the first step towards bringing to pass in certain | meanor, punishable by indictment in the courts | citations are made. s the master heresy of this resistance to his authority, they have commit-ration of war by the revolting States, Mr.

escription is the notion of State supremacy. ted the crime of treason, under the express Douglas, in view of everything he had said said they would. Their candidates, though We propose for a moment to consider this her- words of the Constitution. The practical before, sustained the President thoroughly ome of its bearings on the present exi- working of the plan, under these checks and and vigorously and cordially in every step he guards, has, thus far, been not only admirable took for the suppression of the rebellion. Not Although not directly disclaiming or repudi-The old Confederation was a "League"—so but satisfactory. In the case of the whisky only this, but it is well understood that the ating secession, they strive to keep it out of declared to be by its terms. It was a compact insurrectionists of Pennsylvania, Gen. Wash-feature of the proclamation which seemed to between thirteen States, whose citizens were ington actually exercised the power of ordering contemplate offensive war, and which elicited that they take no other position in this crisis not homogeneous in sentiment upon many sub- out the army to execute the law. And in the stern condemnation of so many of the of our affairs than the policy of Kentucky neujects, but who were united together by a sense case of the resistance to the revenue laws by loyal men of the South, was introduced at the of common danger, and who agreed that, South Carolina, Gen. Jackson threatened to instance of Mr. Douglas. So entirely and while they scarcely expected to eradicate all do so, but the sound good sense of the people heartily did he approve the determination of these differences, they would cherish, with af- of the State prevailed over the madness of the President, and so profound and complete for the State Senate and House of Representafection and throughout all the future of their embittered partisans and a collision was avoid- was his conviction that not the "President history, a sentiment of nationality, as the basis ed. The power might be abused under some and his supporters" but Jeff Davis and his of their security. The Constitution, as it now circumstances, but it is absolutely necessary to supporters "are wholly and solely responsible in favor of nothing whatever except Kentucky for this unnatural, wicked, and most destruc-

The bombardment and reduction of Sumprit had been made apparent by the imbecil- preserved and the laws executed in every part ter, in the judgment of Mr. Douglas, brought ity of the confederation, and, therefore, all the of the Union? He cannot compound the treaboth the duty and the power of the President new form of government through a few sim- defiant to his authority. To stand by and were governed by new considerations. The ignominiously permit successful resistance to seizure of Sumpter, Mr. Douglas believed, plunged the country out of peace into war, and nger exist, but that the Constitution shall be make him, in the eye of the law, an accessory clothed the President with the power as it imposed upon him the duty to meet the extraorlinary emergency, rendering proper and necfrom the Articles of Confederation, which for which there should be no forgiveness, and essary then what would have been neither before. On the ground of this violent change in one State merely, nor half a dozen-but all, of a self-accusing and self-convicting conscience. Suppose a single State shall declare with his whole heart the whole course of the President touching the war.

in favor of peace, that they would, by refusing Yet the Courier, ignoring both the change ade by the President and Senate, and all the Union—that she has withdrawn from as- in affairs and the corresponding change in Mr. the contribution of a man or the contribution Douglas's views, parades, as representing Mr. Constitution itself, the treaties and laws of the the effect of such an act, when viewed in the Douglas's authority against the war, what Mr. United States, have, therefore, necessarily at- light of the Constitution of the United States? | Douglas said when peace was yet unbro'sen, tached to them the important quality of su. Having no sanction in the Constitution, and and when he was straining his great ep ergies premacy, which, so long as they exist, cannot not being done in the legitimate exercise of to preserve it unbroken. This in respect to terms the exasperated authorities of the Southabated without serious injury to the whole any of the powers reserved to the States, it reason as well as authority is on a par with ern Confederacy might dictate. system. A have is a substantive thing of itself must be held to be null and void. No right the act of one who should underbake to show othing less than a rule of conduct for the under it could be recognized or enforced in that Kent condemns the right of confiscating government of all who are in subjection to it, any of the courts existing under the Consti-This is the sense in which we must look upon tution. Hence, it could not make the Constitious jurist says concerning the sacredness of the Constitution; for if we regard it as a mere tution, treaties, and laws of the United States private rights. It is as if the Courier should sionists, and, to the extent of their ability, "constitutional compact" between States which any less supreme than they are now. They quote an opinion of Judge Fluir's in some orretain all their original sovereignty, and then must still be preserved and enforced in every dinary case arising under the law of common concede to each of these States the right to State. The oath and Constitutional obliga- carriers as representing Iris authority against terminate the compact at pleasure, we take tion of the President would remain as they the legality of the order of the Government pro-

This fallacy can spring only from supreme

be for self-preservation the least effective of the two.

The preamble to the Constitution announces Boston. Now, if acts of secession by for the collection of like duties at New York or the collection of like duties at New York or Secession. A gent six object to be "to form a more perfect Union" Carolina and Louisiana are violati-e of the Constitution, which the President is bound to the was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union, and should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was for the Union and Should avow in the or who was so that the or who was so that the whole the or who was so the or who was so that the or who was so that the or who was so the or who was so that the whole is the or who was so that the or who was so the or who was so that the or who was so that the whole is the or who was so that the whole is the or who was so that the whole is the or who was so the or who was so the or who was so that the whole is the or who was so that the or who was so that the whole is the or who was so the or who was so the or who was so th object to be "to form a more perfect Union" reformand Louisiana are violato", of the constitution which the Presider", is bound to the places in the State be would be compelled to merations to come after. How can this be complished without preserving the character of the Constitution as a law for all the lates, and thus perpetuating its supremacy?

The constitution is a law for all the lates, and thus perpetuating its supremacy?

The constitution is an expectation of the constitution of things in the second of the places in the State be would be she aved, and he would be compelled to leave; in other places in the State be would be she add in the place in the State of the condition of things in the second of the condition of the condition of things in the second of the condition of t

We happen to know that our neighbor's acfrom Mobile is correc'; for an hour or two aftion, nor prohibited by it to the States, are must be unimpaired, the Constitution must be air of one who was showing up the simplicity

or the act without the right shall be was of the same opinion, and expressed hrm- authentic copy of the resolution:

no further headway.

Fif there are any disunion Masons among port to his master the progress of events which us, they will find in the following letter what concern him, and that Senator Johnson esis or should be especially interesting to them. pecially delights in the discharge of this par If any have been false to their solemn obliga- ticular duty of his plenipotent office. The tions, let them haste to repent: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 22, 1861. And then—while conceding that a State may

it. He insisted that "it is precisely because in reply to the very numerous letters he has depart from it when they feel themselves aggrieved. In his view, the Constitution constitutes a government with a "sanction or properties" of the sanction or properties and the properties of the sanction or properties. I would again jog the memories of those to utes a government with a "sanction or District, and that the President has exhausted whom this applies, to reflect a moment previous constitutes a government with a "sanction or District, and that the received to the performance of their solemn duties, and this aud nothing. We shall see. that any attempt to destroy it is an offence, shall have passed some law to fill the vacancies ask themselves if they are not about to exact a which compels the government, by the law of in the West Point Military Academy occa- promise to comply with certain duties which self-defence, to punish the offender. This is sioned by resignations and the failure of the they themselves have so shamefully violated titution, unless we consent to surrender its admissions, there can be no further appointsupremacy and entirely abandon the idea of ments made in which the recommendation of

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861. day of election of the members of the Legislature is now very near at hand. We hope that the importance of the result of the action of the people on that day is properly estimated. Certainly it cannot be overestim In this canvass for the Legislature the s

After the fall of Sumpter, and the inauguannouncing themselves as secession candidates ted, made a publication, in which they

back to the old Confederation again. We present revenue laws a certain amount of du-jould only have exchanged one "trope of sand" ities are collectable upon the goods imported ry to say we have some times noticed things for another, with this difference, that the one into the ports of Charleston and New Orleans. which tempted us to thing: that the Courier is

will at the ballot-box. That will is unchangthe colloquy with the gentleman ed, and they will not change it now. They desire that Kentucky shall remain as she is. terwards we had a conversation with the same and they will not let themselves be cheated and so harsh and contemptuous that it appear gentleman, who, recounting the adventures of betrayed by specious handbills into the electhe morning, express ed his astonishment at tion of notorious secessionists to the Legislawhat he styled "a very green question" that ture, they will scorn to let themselves be dehad been put to him by one of the most dis- luded by the cunning pretence of men whos them. The words are: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitus peaceable secession, for the Federal authority what the questic a was, whereupon, with the nor prohibited by it to the States, are must be unimpaired, the Constitution of another, hr gave us the account which the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be as firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be a firm and determined a friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be a firm and determined as friend the Democrat has given substantially in the lations, to be a firm and determined as friend the Democrat has given because the description of the lations and the lations are the lati of the Union as themselves. They feel that

ments cannot have concurrent authority. For lious State will have brought the consequences, est doubt concerning the fate of a man who example: Congress can lay and collect duties however horrible, upon its own citizens and should dare to avow Unionism in Alabama.

exigency.

self in language which was not misunderstood then and sanged the law by going out of the Union. To say, that any State may such right as this is among the reserved powers of the States is to mysech both the wisdom and integrity of the framers of the Constitution when there never met in council the option of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without the common sense, and not a kne, in this higher sense, we should be still disposed to design the register of the Constitution where simply a compact, in the common sense, and not a kne, in this higher sense, we should be still disposed to design the register of the Constitution where the moff in triumph to Tennessee, and that he arms thus seized and borne off are now, or were at the date of the latest possible intelling the constitution when there never met in council the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any effence."

And then looking to the state and have borne them off in triumph to Tennessee, and that he arms thus seized and borne off are now, or were at the date of the latest possible intelling the constitution of the constitution of the constitution when there never met in council for the constitution were simply a compact, in the common sense, and not a kne, in this higher sense, we should be still disposed to design the register of the Constitution with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the States and have borne them off in triumph to Tennessee, and that he arms thus seized and borne off are now, or were at the date of the latest possible intelling the constitutions of the southern States in the constitution of the southern States are not a nation, because it was one highly closed to deep national government and in arms sround the Constitution of the constitutions of the southern States are not a nation, leaves of the Union is to say doubtless them off in triumph to Tennessee, and that the arms thus seized and borne off are now, or were at the date of the latest possible inteli

to it. The venomous little thing can make the Secessionists of Southern Kentucky and

A SHORT METHOD WITH SECESSIONISTS. Whenever, Union reader, you hear a secession-ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE. - The ist talking or pretending to talk in favor of neutrality, ask him whether he doesn't hold that the war on the part of the Government i war of subjugation.

If he says "No," he admits that the war or ple, and rules himself out of the secession party; if he says "Yes," ask him if in the case of know their lack of strength as a party, and a war of subjugation on the part of the Governthey aim to supply it by cunning and false nent he isn't pledged by the platform of his pretences. Months ago we predicted what they party to go for the instant unsheathing of the would do, and they are doing exactly what we ord of Kentucky against the Government and in behalf of the revolting States. devoted to secession, carefully abstain from If he denies that he is so pledged, cite th

following passage from the secession platform Kentucky having defined her present position to be that of strict neutrality, to maintain which he State should be fully armed, and her inten-tion to take no part in this unnatural war of co-rcion unless her soil is invaded; but if the enter prise announced in the proclamation of Presiden a war for the subjugation of the seceding State by a military force, we do not hesitate to say the The candidates in this immediate vicinity If he admits that he is so pledged, and he

tives, have, unless a forgery has been perpetra- will be constrained to admit it after you have good enough to explain how Kentucky can unneutrality and national peace. They scrupusheathe her sword against the Government and lously keep out of view their well known sen- in behalf of the revolting States and at the timents and doctrines and desires. They don't same time remain neutral. inform the public that they put upon neutrality As the thing is contrary to manifest truth,

the same absurd and preposterous construction he must own its absurdity. Then ask him if that was put upon it by Gov. Magoffin and his he is still for neutrality. organs. They don't inform the public, that, by If he says "Yes." inform him that he has their construction, they would withdraw Kenthrown overboard either the proposition that tucky from the whole operation of the laws of the the war on the part of the Government is a United States, make her no longer a portion war of subjugation or the proposition that in of the United States, deny to the Federal gov- the case of a war of subjugation on the part of ernment the right of occupying its own bar- the Government Kentucky should unsheathe racks and its own hospital in this State, and her sword against the Government and in beresist by the bayonet all attempts to stop the half of the revolting States, which two propo transportation of provisions to a people at war sitions constitute together the soul and body of with the Federal Government. They don't secessionism. If he says "No," ask him why of the House to this omission, but Mr. Burnett inform the public, when they avow themselves

of a dollar to the United States government for

carrying on the war, paralyze the Government

utterly in the very midst of this awful exigency

These candidates for the Legislature, who

ethod ends. If the formula is applied to him rigorou he must in the end acknowledge that he is ther a hypocrite or not a so-called State and compel it to accept abjectly whatever Rights man. These are the stern alternatives before every secessionist who professes to be for neutrality. He must either disavow neutrality or disavow his political character. The come before the people planting themselves two are totally irreconcilable.

upon the ground of neutrality and peace, are And yet, incredible as it may seem to all secession leaders. They are active recesremoved from the field of active strife, the se-cessionists of Kentucky build upon their profession of neutrality all the hope they cheri Louisville Courier school. They recognize of success in the August election. Their whole the Louisville Courier as their organ, and stock in trade is hypocrisy. This is the plain they are with it heart and soul in its purposes. If you would know their views and of the State are too ignorant or too obtuse to intentions in detail, read from day to day that mischievous and inflammatory sheet. Be asamongst us actually found whatever expect sured, that, if they were to succeed in getting tion of success they entertain on the fancy nemselves elected to the Legislature, they that the people of Kentucky after having twice ould pursue the same course that the secestorn off and trampled upon the secession mask sionists of the last Legislature pursued. They with a scorn altogether majestic are now about would do everything in their power to get up to embrace the cheat unwittingly and to enbloody collision with the Government here throne it in the Capitol by mistake. A solid in Louisville upon the subject of the railroad foundation for expectation, truly! and resort to every conceivable means of tak-

The proposed "Cotton Loan" in the reing Kentucky out of the Union, annexing her olting States doesn't work smoothly. to the Southern Confederacy, and thus making her quiet cities and peaceful vales the theatre, hasn't even the good wishes of some of the most intelligent and influential of the Confor long years, of blood and fire and desolafederates. The New Orleans Delta casts upon Messrs, Davis, Stephens, Benjamin, & Co. a Again and again the people of Kentucky within the last few months have declared their perfect storm of condemnation for attempting to enter the cotton marts of the South as a trading firm to pick up cotton. The Delta disapproves of the scheme in toto; and in terms even in a city where so much oppression has been felt on account of free speech. It charcharge of this Confederate Government into a great cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other oint-stock trading company, for, perhaps, the immediate enormous profit of the managers and their friends, and to the ultimate injury, loss, and grievous disappointment of the great body of people."

That is a nice bombshell to explode under the movement in behalf of the people of the Cotfrom the Confederate army, have seized illegally at Mayfield 1000 muskets and six brass "The authors of the impracticable and stupid Resolved by the House of Representatives of the cannon belonging to the State and have borne scheme were, we are willing to say, doubtless

> use; a pabulum to keep life in the body of the thereabouts; and we all know, too, that one of Provisional government by making its treathe chief duties of a plenipotentiary is to resury notes current. We have heard of a good many political expedients-of a good many

The stupendous national emergency we are now confronting has a wonderful effect in inference is irresistible that in a case wherein duty jumps so equally with the eagerest incliclearing up and concentrating the mational nation Senator Johnson has not been wanting solemn covenant that can be administered. I request that that portion of the Masonic brother-leading this affair which he considers trust-leading this affair which he considers trust-

were subject to his order, that His Excellency | themselves or profit to their owners? Or who I would again jog the memories of those to Excellency will be most likely to pursue. In never find a footing, even under the fostering

[Boecial Correspondence of the Louisville Jos

man, Hon. John J. Crittenden, has done efficient

service to-day, in affirming the true origin of the

close. He gave notice last Friday of his inte to offer a resolution, affirming: "That the present the part of the Government is right in princi- deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the Capital That in this national emergency, Conhing all feelings of mere passion or resentment. will recollect only its duty to the whole country That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for the purpose of conuest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of over hrowing or interfering with the rights or estab-shed institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." This sententiously embodies the entire theory of the action of the Government, and ought to be received as an authoritative exposition of its de signs. Mr. Burnett asked for the yeas and navs on the first division of the resolution, that the declare cited this passage if not before, ask him to be war is the work of Southern disunionists now in the arms from Paducah, where a State regiduction that does honor to the genius and inrevolt against the Government, but he found only one other Representative, Mr. Reed of Missouri, to vote with him against this self-evi-dent assertion, so that the entire voice of the House, with these two exceptions was in support of the manifest truth. Mr. Burnett as sumes that the Federal troops are the aggressors and at the very time when rumors are filling the apital of their repulse, and news of the sangu ary contest of yesterday, between Bull Run and Manassas Junction, is on every tongue, he deemed of it. that the army of Beauregard, whose cannon were distinctly heard all day yesterday in our city, is not in revolt against the constitutional Govern nent. On the other and remaining divisions of the resolution, Mr. Burnett did not vote. The Hon. William H. Wadsworth called the attention

refused to vote, unless the House would allow him This will end the gentleman. And here the to state his reasons for it. As he could have ofered no novel views after the very many evilences which he has given of his sympathy with reason and his cordial co-operation with the ebels, this was refused, and he therefore was sient. Perhaps it was a favor to him thus to prevent the elaboration of his unpatriotic views, and the House adopted the noble sentiments of Mr. Crittenden, with but two dissenting voices. result should be widely proclaimed throughout passed through this city in the direction of Kentucky, that her citizens may vote with a clear comprehension of the morale of this war, when day two weeks. Congress has authorized an increase of the national debt to the large sum of and little, should be promptly surrendered up ive hundred millions of dollars, and called on a requisition of our Governor, and the perout five hundred thousand volunteers. The secession papers in Kentucky will declare that this neans coercion and suljugation, a war upon our slave institutions, and an evidence that the "irre-Patience and forbearance are highly commendable, but Kentucky has borne more from
assertion of the popular branch of Congress, with
such trifling opposition as to amount virtually to

simply to preserve unimpaired the Union and the rights, dignity and equality of the States, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. It is now for those among you who have been seduced from their allegiance y dreams of States rights and the phantom fears of aggressic. upon their slave property to consider how far secession will guard and render cure these very institutions which the Federal overnment is determined to secure. Every tep in the prog. ess of the Federal army offers a refutation of the charge that it contemplates the liberation of slaves. Wherever fugitives from ervice come into its campa, and their labor is used, the most accurate account of the time oc upied is preserved, that compensation may be nade to their owners, and all the family servant left by Gen. Lee where he deserted his home at acterizes the attempt as "the foolish scheme of converting the provisional authority now in the most scrupulous regard to the rights of their master, though he has so a vidently forfeited them. Nothing can be more shallow than the device to mislead the loyal slaveholding States by asserting that slavery is imperilled by the action of the

In the recent Congressional canvass it will be distinctly remembered that questions were put to the Union candidates whether they would vote That is a nice bombshell to explode under the feet of the immaculate leaders of this great subjugate the South and liberate its slaves. Mr. sitions indentical in their spirit with these resolubelief that the Government had no other object in its mighty armament than to defend its own existence and compel obcdience to the violated law; and that, therefore, if elected, he should vote men and money for these purposes. He has redeemed his pledge, and there is not a loyal heart among his constituency which has not swelled with pride at the patriotic course of their representative. Mr. Burnett stands alone of the third of the same go-between, authorizes an agent to ists in the country of Graves were to meet and aid them. This officer expressed his surprise at those the will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, New York, July 24.

The subscription list of the plundered property from the hands of the will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will leave in the 12 oclock train for the East, he will l heart among his constituency while have been instructed by all pleans to express the Kentucky delegation in favor of disarming the loyal troops and allowing the rebel forces to carry out all their criminal designs upon the happines to Tennessee the overflowing gratitude of our people, the unity of the States, and the integrity of the Constitution. I have observed with great gratification since the research with great gratification since the research of them know of their whereabouts. The secession friends finding they could not men, returned here to-day and men with an enget the Minic rifles, told them of forty stands of winkers in the third story of Daly & Co.'s store-room, belonging to the State, and sent hare for distribution through General Buckner. These they resolved to have. Captain King detailed a way at night, probably by the K. G. C.'s; at do distribution through they could not men, returned here to-day and men with an enget the Minic rifles, told them of forty stands of wuskets in the third story of Daly & Co.'s store-room, belonging to the State, and sent hare for distribution through General Buckner. These they resolved to have. Captain King detailed a way home.

Harren Frenzy, July 24.

Gen. Johnston's force was 42,000 strong befores was 42,000 strong befores was 42,000 strong befores detailed a findantly.

let them point to Mr. Crittenden's most emphatic denial and his assertion that its objects is but to denial and his assertion that its objects is but to defend the Constitution and to preserve the dignity of the Union and the equality of the States. If they are taunted with the assertion that a military dictatorship is threatened, they can point to Mr. Crittenden's assertion that the war should come to an end when the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union are effected, and that this was declared to be the opinion of the Honse of Representatives with but two dissenting voices, those of Henry C. Burnett, of Ky., and John W. Reed, of Missouri.

J. S. W.

'No act of treason, whether it may consist of aid

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861

THE STOLEN GUNS .- The Military Board in the Senate: Our venerable and beloved Kentucky statesof Kentucky, in session on the 9th of July, the Governor being present, passed an order that the Governor should immediately call in the State arms then in the hands of the State (Dand in order that the greatest speech, perhaps, of the age by anybody or on any subject. civil war, its objects, and the proper time for its Buard in order that they might be distributed between the State Guard and the Home Guard. bly no discerning person acquainted with Mr.

Governor is responsible for the robbery. He pervades it. In this respect it is marked by was grossly recreant to his official trust in not the good sense and good taste which usually o Mayfield from Paducah. The matter, we if neither a statesman nor a patriot is at least all know, excited a great deal of inquiry and a gentleman in his demeanor. camp at pleasure. Gentlemen writing to our not observed it. paper at that time both from Paducah and paper at that time both from Paducah and Mayfield predicted with the fullest confidence, that the arms would soon be removed, without resistance, to Tennessec. We had no doubt of it.

We are gratified to learn that Gen. Pillow will in a few days lead a brigade of Tennessecans into some one of the fields of active service, where a fight is to be had at once. This looks like going into the war in earnest.—Memphis Avalanche.

Gov. Magoffin, whatever his wishes may be, has assurances that four hundred stand of arms, way? of the thirteen hundred taken, will be restored, but what the Tennesseeans expect to do with the remaining nine hundred and with the six evening from Demarera, and reports having been pieces of artillery, we are not informed. It is boarded on the 18th inst. by the U. S. steam ant, and the said that the Governor's Assistant Secretary his mission no doubt being to make some adcting her members for the Legislature this justment of the business. Only one kind of adjustment is admissible. All the arms, big To the Edit of the Louisville Journal: sons guilty of the robbery should also be surrendered up as fugitives from justice upon the requistion of the same functionary.

Patience and forbearance are highly comassertion of the popular brahen of Congress, with such trifling opposition as to amount virtually to unat, imity, that the war is not for conquest or subjugation and not for interference with the domestic institutions of any insurgent State, but simply to preserve unimpaired the Union and the scale of the secessionists of Kentucky, jealous in the States and the secessionists of Kentucky, jealous approach, the recognition of many faces told usit ingred to the secessionists of Kentucky. none of the secessionists of Kentucky, jealous as they profess to be of the honor of the State, was Capt. H. C. King's company from Union will have one word to say in condemnation of City, returning. Upon their approaching near will have one word to say in condemnation of the violent transfer of the State arms to Tennessee or Tennesseeans may see fit to practise.

They may have personal pride enough, but no showing conclusively that they were not unexore State pride than so many cattle. After having written the paragraphs above. e were handed a manuscript copy of the fol-

lowing correspondence, which, it seems, appeared in the Courier of yesterday: PADUCAH, July 24, 1861.

Governor Maguffia: I have just returned from Camp Brown, I ennessee. The muskets and cannon at Mayfield were seized on Saturday night, and four hundred muskets taken to Hickman, and five hundred muskets taken to Hickman, and

and four numers measure and six cannon taken to five bund-od muskets and six cannon taken to Camp Brown. Col. Travis, commanding, disa-vows and condemns the act, and holds the proper-ty subject to your order. The seizure wholly JOHN M. JOHNSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 24, 1861. Joo. M. Johnson, Fuducah:
Geo. T. Wood is anthorized by me to proonce to "Camp Brown," and receive from
ravis, or others, the arms belonging to the

legally, also, the arms seized and conveyed to cast. Johnson will forward this to Col. Wood at the Paducah City Guards, in the art they intended to take these and send they intended to take these and send

see that Mr. Crittenden declares that it 'has been wish you could throw some light on the matter. Southern States.' If they are 'told that the object of the war is coercion and subjugation, or to interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, let them point to Mr. Crittenden's most emphatic wish you could throw some light on the matter. We assure our old friend that there is no necessity for throwing any light on the matter. The whole amount of the business is this: A single fanatic in the U. S. Senate, a Senator with your could throw some light on the matter. The whole amount of the business is this: A single fanatic in the U. S. Senate, a Senator with your could throw some light on the matter. The wind the matter with the war is coercion and subjugation, or to interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, last war planting with your could throw some light on the matter. The wind that there is no necessity for throwing any light so largely mixed in his nature, they were sent back just before the leaving of the train in the evening to the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the disunionists of the same of the country by the district of the same of the country by the district of the same of the country by the district of the same of from Kansas, who floated to Washington upon any one who has any regard for justice and right to have seen the number of friends this move-understanding that this Department will ravoke the spring freshet of indignation raised in Kansas by the acts of the Buchanan Administration, offered a bill or resolution to abolish slavery in the seceded States. No other Sential Section 1. No other Sential Section 2. No o

The Courier, mounting its highest horse says of the recent speech of Mr. Breekinridge

After this very ridiculous laudation, proba His Excellency neglected to comply with the Breckinridge's career as a speaker will be surorder, and to this day he has not complied prised to find, as such a person certainly will rith it.

find if he reads the speech, that the effort is
the poorest one Mr. Breckinridge has yet made alliation of it. It was the neglect of a clear in the Senate, and one of the poorest he has and unquestionable duty. If the order had ever made anywhere. We formed this opinbeen executed, the State muskets, rifles, and ion on reading the speech several days ago, cannon at Mayfield would not have been seized, and the Courier's opinion confirms us in our as they have been, by Kentucky and Tennessee own. The only admirable feature of the secessionists and carried off to Tennessee. The speech is the fine parliamentary tone which giving his prompt attention to the subject of characterize Mr. Breckinridge's efforts both those State arms when they were first removed popular and parliamentary. Mr. Breckinridge

speculation. The only ostensible motive un- The Courier says, furthermore, that the der Heaven for the unauthorized removal of speech "has been hailed by the press as a proment was stationed, to Mayfield, where the tellect of the nation." We credit the Courier's State has never had a single soldier, was that saying as little as we concur in its opinion. they might be within striking distance of the If the press has gone through any such ludi-Tennessee camp and easily removable to that crous motion as the Courier describes, we have

Our correspondents said that the seizure and removal would undoubtedly take place just before the August election, and the result is a verification of their prophecy. This robbery is one of the grossest outrages that a State ever sustained. Certainly it is a grosser one speculate anxiously and at random as to the lows:

Cols. Sigel and Solomon are reorganizing their than Kentucky is likely to submit to quietly. exact theatre of his operations? Do not the late threats of the Avalanche about the speedy dares not let it pass unnoticed. Whether he coercion of Kentucky at the point of the bayowill demand and obtain adequate redress for it we shall soon know. We are told that he fiery organ's great god of war is probably this

Albatross. Her commander reported having cap-tured a schooner belonging to Galveston, Texas, and a brig belonging to Charleston, both of which had been sent to a Northern port. The cargo was

Sins: 1 Jam rumor with her busy tongue has PADUCAH, Ky., July 20, 1861. kept for the last month our people's nerves greaty excited by saying daily "On to-morrow Padu-

h is to be a military camp." Yesterday morning this excitement was inapproach, the recognition of many faces told us it was Capt. H. C. King's company from Union City, returning. Upon their approaching near the armory, an old member of the State Guard, and a violent secessionist, stepped up and unlocked the door, and they all immediately entered by the Senate.

A special despatch save the nomination of Connect the State Guard, and a violent secessionist, stepped up and unlocked the door, and they all immediately entered by the Senate.

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A special despatch saves the nomination of Connect the State Guard, and unlocked th essee or any other injury or insult that Ten- and a violent secessionist, stepped up and unlockwas rented by the State for the benefit of the by the rebels. members of the Kentucky State Guard, and yet these men who had forsworn all allegiance to Kentucky and her interests were permitted not only to enter but to occupy it as a camp for two will be changed to practice management of our force

hays,

In a short time after their arrival quite a crowd
gathered around the armory to learn if possible to object of their visit. This I will give you as
t was given to me by an officer of the company. it was given to me by an officer of the company.

This officer told me that they had left Union City
and come into Kentucky in search of arms; that two weeks to take those arms at Mayfield, but now they intended to have them before they went back to camp in Tennessee; that they had two other companies from Union City and 600 secssionists living in Graves county to aid them in this stealing. Rate of Kentucky.

He will take measures immediately to recover scally, also, the arms seized and conveyed to lick nan.

Dr. Johnson will forward this to Col. Wood at layfield.

B. MAJGOPPIN

The disconting the property of on imports, but the States cannot without the copyent of Congress, except where they are abouted y necessary for executing thair inspection plays. Acts of Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Padical City Guards, in the armory; that they are abouted y necessary for executing thair inspection, and enforced enancipation of confidence to take the subjugation, coording, and off the people of the Cotton plays. Acts of Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Padical City Guards, in the armory; that they inside the time that the distinguished citizen in question is as soon as the state and of confidence to take the sanctisen of confidence to think then they are an interpolated the propose of the Cotton plays. Acts of Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of the Congress passed for this or any other purpose within the sanctisen of t views with him, that the stolen arms are subject neld, and that the plans were all made and the was introduced to the populace by sitions indentical in their spirit with these resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, ascerted as his undoubted
belief that the Government had no other object

to the order of his Excellency, who, through
the same go-between, anthorizes an agent to
the country of Graves were to meet and aid
the country of Graves were to meet and aid
the will leave in the 12 o'clock train.

supplied in some of the Conserved the question put by their opponents to imbarra's them, most nearly in the spirit of Mr. Crittenden declares that it is boques—intended as an electioner, but that it is boques—intended as an electioner, but that it is boques—intended as an electioner, but that it is boques—intended as an electioner, see that Mr. Crittenden declares that it has been that Mr. Crittenden declares that it is boques—intended as an electioner, and right so largely mixed in his nature, who although an ardent friend in all things of the President and the matter.

We assure our old friend that there is no the series of the Conservation in the matter.

We assure our old friend that there is no the series of the Conservation in the matter.

We assure our old friend that there is no they were some properties of the same they were some properties to the same that Mr. Crittenden declares that it has been and right so largely mixed in his nature, that they were not permitted to keep them; they were sent back just before the leave they were sent back j slavery in the secoded States. No other Senator hinted the slightest approbation of the bill, and we do not suppose that a single other Senator will vote for it. As for its passage, the author hintself never dramed of anything so absurd.

Now how the fact that a solitary men.ber of the slave of the slave of the senator will vote for the senator will vote for it. The world in augurate the policy that Kentucky's position of neutrality was not to be respected and thereby eyen the door for Lincoln's troops to take possession of the city—they objected not to the act but to the consequences that would arise from the act, or the outrageous injustice done the State (Special to the N. Y. World.)

Other rebal prisoners were brought in to-day, mong them is Col. Bartlett, of 5th Mississippi regiment.

(Special to the N. Y. World.)

A letter received in Washington to-day from Richmond says that mortality among the was greater than on our side.

It is now asserted our loss will not exceed 800. The West Point Battery is badly cut up. It is now asserted our loss will not exceed 800.

dignity, equality, and rights of the several son knows where! Capt. King gave his word of States unimpaired, and that, as soon at these objects are accomplished the way and the several before he left Peducah, that these guns at the objects are accomplished the way are several son knows where! Capt. King gave his word of honor, before he left Peducah, that these guns at the conditions of the several son knows where!

where asbject to his order, that His Excellency with the stolen arms where asbject to his order, that His Excellency politely ordered them back into Kentucky, that he order was politizely submitted to, and that the scholan excession of protein standards which was the scholan excession of protein the form of the scholan excession of the scholan excession of the scholan excession of the scholan excession is as submitted to the scholan excession of the scholan excession is assumed to the scholan excession of the scholan excession is saudor?

We confest this scena to us the course His scena the scena that the scena the scenarios and the scenarios and

nob but for an active interference of seve

(Special to the N. Y. Heraid.)

The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the

regiments for three years' service receiving many recruits from this vicinity.

The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all of whom will reenlist for three years.

Col. Sweenay with a force of 1,200 men starts to day for Forsyth, on White River, in Toney county. The balance of Lyon's command left Camp Sigel, twelve miles northwest of here, to day and will go into camp at Little Rock, ten miles on the Mount Vernon road. Other offensive movements are to be made next week.

Forty-nine men from Carroll and Macon counties, Arkanasa, arrived here on Thursday last an enlisted for three years.

Bostos, July 24.

Two hundred tons of powder and 1,000,000 ball cartridges were sent from Watertown areas yesterday for the seat of war.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The Intelligencer his morning says, we learn that two intelligent officers in Ellaworth's Zeu

Washington, July 24,

The Ayers Battery, fermerly Sherman's, was rought off without any loss of consequence.

encourage them, will be knowingly permitted."

Citizens of the loyal States will no longer be permitted to visit Texas, or, if any such are now within her limits, they are warned to depart within twenty-four hours.

Mayfield should not be disturbed by him or his between 3,000 and 4,000. The limits he would quietly go back to Camp Brown at Union City.

Brown at Union City.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journals:

Congress will not one of the replication was 122 and that he would quietly go back to Camp Brown at Union City.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journals:

Paper and Reed, of Missouri.

Congress will not one of the replication was 122 and that he would quietly go back to Camp Brown at Union City.

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To the Editors of the Louisville Journals:

RES OF THE CLIMATE OF KENTUCKY VORABLE TO FRUIT CULTURE—MEANS RAL AND ARTIFICIAL, TENDING TO TYPERACT THE DAMAGE RESULTING FROM SE FEATURES OF CLIMATE.

In stating the effects of climate upon fruit alture it may be premised that it is not al-rays intensity of cold which imparts to the ceather power to kill the fruit-bad or injure weather power to kill the fruit-bud of nighter the parent tree. In regard to the Cherry, to the parent tree. In regard to the Cherry, to the sample: if the bud is perfectly dormant, and has made no swell since the fall of the leaf in whose axil it grew, no degree of cold yet experienced in Kentucky would be likely to harm the fruitlets; yet in March, when the fruit-buds were swelled and the sap had commenced an active flow, I have seen the most disastrous effects both to fruit-bud and tree follow a freeze of 14 degrees above zero; and still later, when the bloom has fully expanded, 29 degrees above zero is fatal to the Cherry, although the Peach and some other fruits will be are cold something greater. Neither the Peach, Apple, Pear, or Grape, seems capable of bearing without injury so intense a degree of cold as the Cherry, but they are all alike in this, that the greater the development of the bud the less the degree of cold they can stand without injury. A fickle climate like Kentucky, therefore, endangers the life of the fruit crop in two principal modes: First, a few genial showers In regard to the Cherry, for

and the swell of the fruit-bud and fit it for induring greater cold without harm.

With spring frosts it is not so. The temberature generally sinks but a few degrees below the killing point, sometimes only one or cight legrees below the killing point. This modification is so slight that I think it may be considered controllable. Both theory and obsertation show us that elevated sites can borrow as much heat from the surrounding and superface. much heat from the surrounding and superdant air as will compensate for the waste

Service of the party of the party is the support of the party of the p

Mr. Holman. In times of great public danger

ins arthiery, and the eye, as it giances westward, from the very portals of this Hall, can almost see the light fish from his bayonets, and liberty itself is in danger, the public safety may well demand the undivided wisdom and energy of Congress, while patriotism silences the claimer of party strife. When the patriotic masses—who know better than philosophers or statesmen have ever known that every interest that clusters around the firesides of freemen is involved in this effort to maintain the Union—are rallying in countless numbers to the flag of the Republic, the type and symbol of Union and liberty, and ready to pour

development of the bud the less 'the degree of cold they can stand without hiptory.

A fickle climate like Kentucky, therefore, endangers the life of the fruit crop in two principal modes: First, a few genial showers and warm days in autumn or early winter may give such a start to the fruit-bud as to increase greatly its susceptibility to harm by subsequent intense cold; or, secondly, a warm spell in spring may bring the buds into flowers before the frosts of the season are over. Within twenty years the peach crop has been four times winter killed, six times killed in April or May, and we have enjoyed ten crops. Of the crops winter-killed, those of 1855 and '57 were subjected to a degree of cold believed to be fatal in all localities. Of those killed in spring inc (which latter temperature does hurt the peach). Only one crop, that of 1815, was killed by a freeze running so much below twenty-nine as eight degrees.

Taking these notes of the past as indications of what may be expected in future, it would seem that the disadvantages of climate in Kentucky are so great that the fruit-grower trusting to chance can only hope to enjoy a crop once in two years. He that would do better than this must avail bimself of means either to check an untimely growth of the fruit-bud or to moderate the degree of cold to which the bud is exposed. This is plain if what I have already stated be emitted to any force.

I know of but two ways in which anything efficient and practical can be done toward checking the untimely swell of the fruit-band to seem the reason of says as this state of rest precedes the swell of next year's bud. The other method of checking an untimely growth of the fruit-band is to secure the existence of a healthy system of leaves up to the coming of hard frosts in September, thereby avoiding a premature rest in the current year's circulation of sap, as this state of rest precedes the swell of next year's bud. The other method of checking an untimely swell of the fruit-band is to select an elevated site of the c

policy, even if success did not equal the justice of the cause, would vindicate the honor of States loval to the Union and stand upon the record of his ory as a solemn protest of the nation against the right of one of its parts to destroy its integrity. The other could only be attended by unmixed dishonor and misfortune.

Therefore, every consideration of honor, of justice, and of self-preservation, compels this appeal to arms. In my judgment an overwhelmigm mjority of the people of the free States would not only have defended the constitutional rights of the South while in the Union, but would have made sacrifice upon sacrifice, even of opinion, to preserve the old fraternal relations and save us from the horrors of civil war, but seession has left us no alternative. It has appealed to the sword, and bitter as may be our grief, dark and gloomy as may be the future, we cannot escape the issue. The sword must decide the contest. A generation, twelve months ago the meet happy and peaceful and prosperous that the world has ever seen, may be sacrificed by the mad anabition of the hour. But if public liberty shall be upheld, the sacrifices of this generation, its shame and sorrow and tears, may redound to the stability and enduring honor of the Republic. As generations of the past have been, so ours may be sacrificed for the happiness and prosperity of the future.

But, sir, I cannot suppress my astonishment

dound to the stability and enduring honor of the Republic. As generations of the past have been, so ours may be sacrificed for the happiness and presperity of the future.

But, sir, I cannot suppress my astonishment that a Representative of any part of the people of the Great West, whose interests are so indissolubly united with the free navigation of the Mississippi river, should doubt the overwhelming necessity of maintaining the Union at every hazard. So far as material interests are concerned, no States have so direct an interest in the permanency of the Union as the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Jowa, and Missouri. To them the great waters that empty into the Gulf of Mexico are the life-blood—the scurces of progress, of prosperity, and of power. Cut off their direct trade with the islands of the Gulf, the West Indies, and the coast of Mexico and South America, and confine it by tedious inland transportation to the commercial marts of the Atlantic coast, and the prosperity of that most fertile region, considered in extent, upon the face of the Jube, must languish, and the promise of its unexampled grandsur, involved in the perpetuation of the Union, must forever fail.

Recognize the Southern Confederacy, and you place the navigation of the Mississippi, and with it the prosperity of the whole West, at the mercy of a foreign Government. It may be said that mutual interests will produce treaties of mutual advantage. But, sir, can the people of the West consent that the source of their prosperity shall be held by so frail a tenure? Will they ask a foreign Government to grant them by troaty that which is their inalienable right, a gift of nature, secured by the treasure and courage of their fathers, and already guarantied to them by solemn compacts? Can they now chaffer with a foreign Government for treaties to maintain these rights? If they would, sir, they would not have the courage to vindicate those treaties if broken. No, sir; a right existing in nature, sustained by every consideration of ju

eaty. It is a right which the brave men of the West, It is a right which the brave men of the West, following the example of their fathers, will hold, if it must be, by the tenure of the sword, and not by the arts of diplomacy. They will not pay one cent for the right to navigate the Mississippi river or any of its tributaries. If the South persists in the obstruction of this right, as she must do if she would maintain her separate nationality, the universal sentiment will be, "Millions for war, but not one cent for tribute." If the Government shall hesitate in the vindication of this right, the people will vindicate it for themselves, and will nover desist until the great river of the West, from its springs to the Guif, shall be as free to their commerce as the ocean is to the commerce

sake to be planting in a soil naturally dry one rendered so by draining.

It appears to me that any attempt on the rt of man to soften the vigor of one of those did snaps in winter, when the thermometer aks below zero down into the twenties, and agent the preserved? The greatest of the can be not soften the vigor of one of those did snaps in winter, when the thermometer aks below zero down into the twenties, and agent the preserved of the can be not settlement of the can be not settlement of the can be not settlement of the draining there can be no settlement of pending difficulties except on the basis of the Constitution and the Union. The can be no settlement of pending difficulties except on the basis of the Constitution and the Union of the States. The constitutional rights of no loyal citizen are to be impaired. The domestic and social influence sawe only those tending to read the swell of the fruit-bad and fit it for aduring greater cold without harm.

With spring frosts it is not so. The temestature generally sinks but a few degrees below the killing point, sometimes only once or wice in twenty years so low as seven or eight legrees below the killing point. This modification is so slight that I think it may be considered controllable. Both theory and observed.

In gree with the gentleman that the measures of compromise submitted by the venerable states may bounged to have been adopted.

my retired to their Manassas lines.

[Special to the N. Y. Hersld]

Washington, July 21.

Official d-spatches say we have taken three batteries in the form of a crescent, numbering 19 guns.

That a most brilliant victory has been achieved by our gallant troops there is no doubt. High raise is bestowed upon the Fire Zouaves and the Sixty-ninth Irish. It is reported that the former met the Louisianz Zouaves, routed them, and cap-tured their colors. The men of the Sixty-ninth tripped to the skin except their pants, and pitch-ed into the light regardless of fatigue and safety.

Fighting commenced at 3 o clock this morning, and continued most desperately till after two this afternoon. The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dead on the field.

The loss of life on both sides was frightful.
Our troops behaved most gallantly, and our guns were very effective. The whole force or

[Special to the N. Y. Times.] [Special to the N. Y. Times.]
WASHINGTON, July 21—Midnight.
The battle has been one of the severest ever bught on this continent. Up to 2 o'clock our roops had driven the enemy a distance of nearly we miles. As the enemy fell back from one solition it was only to another equality strong, and

both Col. Farnham and Lieut. Col. John Crogler rae killed, but it may not be true. The latter at all events was severely woulded.
Col. Hunter is wounded in the throat. Colonel Steven of the 2d Rhode Island and Capt. Towers of the 1st are reported killed. Gov. Sprague had his horse shot under him. Major Ballou of the 2d Rhode Island was severely wounded in the band and thich by a cappon ball.

Signed by H. J. RATHOUSE.

BALTHMORE, July 21.

Gen. Dix arrived here to-day, and will tomore supersed Gen. Banks, who will supersede Gen. Patterson.

RICHMOND, VA., July 21.

(iii. New Orleans 92.) (via New Orlans, 22) A fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this morning and became general about 12. It continues until about seven, when the Federalists retired leaving us in possession of the Federalists retired leaving us in possession of the

feodransis returned to the feodral field.

Sherman's celebrated battery of light artillery was taken. The fight was a terrible battle with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give details to-night.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 2 WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON,

Our troops after taking three batteries an

Washington, July 22.

After the latest information was received from Centreville at 7:30 last night a series of events took place in the intensest degree dieastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the ronnants of the army and excited the deepest melancholy through Washington. The carna e was tremendously heavy on both ied the deepest melanchely through Washington. The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their masked batterias gradually but surely and by driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by General Johnston, who, it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place. It is thought that Gen. McDowe'l undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them ke a stabu at to be a stabu at to be a so seen a so searful that the whole army became anoralized, and it was impossible to check them her at Centreville or Fairfax Court House, an McDowell intended to make another stand at tirfax Court House, but our forces, being in full treat, could not accomplish the object beyond

The retreat was kept up and the man results their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a larger portion coming inside the entrenchments.

A large number of the troops on their retreat f.ll on the wayside from exhaustion and scatterfill on the wayside from exhaustion and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfaz Court House. The road from Bull's Run was strew

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Senate -The bill to p

at any person held to service or labor employe

air, Arumbuli said he was glad the ayes and nays were called for. He wanted to see who would vote to allow traitorous masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men.

Mr. Wilson said he should vote for it gladly. He thought the time had come when the Govern-ment should put a stop to traitors employing bondman in shooting down men fighting for their country. He hoved there was a public sentiment ountry. He hoped there was a public sentiment which would blast any Senator who defends such

hings. Mr. Breckinridge responded. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 6. Kays—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Pearce, Polk, and Powell. Kennedy, Pearce, Polk, and Powell.
The bill then passed.
House,—Mr. Grittenden introduced a resolution
as previously reported. The first resolution was
adopted. Yeas 122, nays 2.
Nays—Burnett and Reed, of Mo.
The other resolutions were adopted by 117

against 2.

Mr. Horton, from the Committee on Ways and bleans, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Governors of any State or his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by the said State for filling and equipping, transporting, &c., all troops aiding in the suppression of the present insurrection against the United States. Passed.

WASHIGTON, July 23,

Washington, July 23.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

Senate.—Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on lilitary Affairs, reported back a bill to provide or the transportation of arms and munitions of rar to loyal citizens in the rebel States, and to rovide for the expense of organizing regiments. The bill makes an appropriation of \$2,000,000, 2assed.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.
Lieut. Gov. Arnold issued a proclamation paying tribute to our dead soldiers and calling for the enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting has been held this morning at which was expressed the determination of the Rhode Islanders to redouble their effects in support of the government.

forts in support of the government.

missing. The officers are all safe. WASHINGTON, July 22. Gen. McClellan has been summoned by Government from Western Virginia, and repairs to Washington to take command of the Potomac.

ville.

The enemy remained in their entrenchments.
Gen. Tyler had thrown up entrenchments at
Centreville.

against them, and, then, a tend to it, roll themselves
up in a blanket and a prayer a king God to for
eive their sine of commission and of omission.

JUDAS ISCAPIOT, ESQ. -HIS "RIGHTS" Proceedings.

JUDAS INCARIOT, ESQ.—HIS "RIGHTS."

WASHINGTON, July 22, provide for iron clad ships was passed.

GENTLEMEN: There is an old proverb which speaks of "the whirligigs of time bringing its remaitizes Judas Iscariot? There is no truth between the present of the pres

Senate—The bill to provide for iron-clad ships and disconting butteries was passed.

The joint resolution providing for a board of examiners to examine the Stevens floating batteries was passed.

The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the rebels found in arms against the Government was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor employed wished to be ready to face him. May we not but all the provided the provided of the carth, and he wished to be ready to face him. May we not but did not be ready to face him. May we not but did not be ready to face him. venges." It was once acted upon by an eccen- ter established than that uttered by the poet of wished to be ready to face him. May we not that he should now be installed where the world nay admire his long-abused character been for centuries under the ban of Christendom; he has been a fruitful theme for theological pens, and he has been liberally pounded in the pulpit. The genius of Shakspeare blasted him in illustrat-

Judas has rounded many a point of malevolence, and has been, as the climax of all baseness, thrown at men who were supposed to display some of the traits of the traduced treasurer. But since the deed which has encircled his name with since the deed which has encircled his name with horror for ages has become a gentlemanly accomplishment, since women have taken up the impression that it londs a grace to their varied charms, since it is carolled in street roundelays and in midnight serengies and has become a dmission among the gods of the Confederace. and in midnight serenades, and has become lord of the ascendant through many degrees of latiof the ascendant through many degrees of take tade, and treason is worn as a garment by multitudes of human beings of both sexes, is it provided in the corruption fund he had not time for us to ask whether Judas shall be the gods of the Confederacy have not the grace the gods of the Confederacy have not the gods of the Confederacy have not the grace the gods of the Confederacy have not the g trampled under foot any longer? Why should Judas be degraded, where Jeff Davis and Toombs are honored? Why should treachery against the best, most beneficent government ever framed by men be a virtue to entrance, fascinate, and to ture men and women into its pavilions, and the deceived treason of Judas continue to have the brand of centuries? The poet says:

for the transportation of \$2,000,000. Passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Financial Committee, provide for the expense of organizing regiments.

Mr. Sherman, from the Financial Committee, may be in their movements, there has been a great unanimity of opinion respecting Judas Induse — Mr. Porter reported a bill dividing Kentucky into judicial districts, and abolishing between the strict courts, which was amended on a motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, abolishing the two district courts in Missouri and creating one district courts in Missouri and creating and end of the posed the bill, saying it was an abuse of the power of Congress and in vibation of the constitutional mode of removal of a judge to effect such an object by the abolition of the Court as now proposed.

The bill passed—yeas 79; nays 50.

The rebels outnumbered us three to one. After the day hid been won by us fresh rebel troops for the day of t (Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.
The rebels outnumbered us three to one. After the day had been won by us fresh rebel troops were substituted for those who were defeated.
The ammunition of our artillety had been expended in the contest. As caissons were rushing at full spead to the rear for a new supply of ammunition the movement was construed by teamsters and civilians there into a retreat. A panic among them occurred. They ran for their horses, and, without waiting to ascertain the facts, they cut the traces of the wagon horses and commenced a precipitate retreat. The consternation thus created was communicated to the soldiers in the rear of the every moment when a charge of fresh cavalry from Manasss Junction was made upon them. The enemy were themselves unaware of it.

The result is in a great measure a 'tributed to the tardiness of Patterson. whomselves unaware of it.

The result is in a great measure a tributed to the tardiness of Patterson. Governor Sprague's bravery during the whole hay challenged universal admiration, and aided by Mr. Gaston, Paymaster of the 14th New York, he succeeded in bringing with some degree of order out of this chaos the brave Rhode Islanders, who were formed in the rear to be ready to oppose the advance of pursuers.

The number of killed and wounded has been greatly exaggerated.

McDowell behaved with the greatest bravery, greatly exaggerated.

McDowell behaved with the greatest bravery, but this was unavailing to arrest a panic in the creatures, and the destruction of all righteousness, and are now rejoicing that thousands have fallen on the field of battle, and that misery, sorrow, and Maine regiments were the praise of all. They were mowed down like grass by the batteries upon which they advanced. The flag of the Minnesota regiment was completely riddled. It is now estimated that the killed on our side amount to between 300 and 500.

The whole of Sherman's battery is safe.
Col. Blesker, commanding a brigade, picked up the guns of Burnside's 2d Rhode leland regiment, which had been left behind, and brought them in, which had been left behind, and brought them in, which had been left behind, and brought them in, which had been left behind, and brought them in. who fill their pews regularly, when the demands of treason do not call them elsewhere, and who

The inspiration of the Holy Spirit addresses Christians thus: "Whatever things are true, Grist in support of the government.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The morning is occupied in putting affairs in order on the Virginia side within the original Federal lines—from the indications around the commissariat and ordinance departments. The recovery from the recent damage is in lively progress. Boats are again running to Alexandria.

List of officers killed:
First Michigan Regiment—Co. D, Capt. Withington; Co. C, Capt. Butterworth; Co. G, Lieut. Carey; Co. F, Lieut. Moriack; Co. H, Sergeant Lawis Hartleyer; Co. A, Sergeant Hartleyer.
Only fifteen members of the Ohio regiment are missing. The officers are all safe.

Christians thus: "Whatever things are rune, whatever things are reputable; if there is any virtue, and if there is any praise, whick of these things," and persons, while professing to be the salt of the earth, the light of the world, turned a deaf ear to this heavenly message. But they have been swift to hear the voice of tream—"Whatever things are outrageous, whatever things are a loatisous, and steeped in whatever things are reputable; if there is any virtue, and if there is any praise, think of these things," and persons, while professing to be the salt of the earth, the light of the world, turned a deaf ear to this heavenly message.

Such the very things are true, whatever things are true, whatever things are pure, whatever things are rune, in just just the profession of the commission of the profession of the pr whatever things are loathsome, and steeped in villainy, whatever things degrade and debase; if Washington to take command of the Potomac. Gen. Rosencrass takes his place in command of the army of Western Virginia.

The corps d'armee at Washington is to be instantly reorganized and increased. These orders have already been given. Offers of regiments already raised or being raised will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished.

Philadelphia, July 23.

The Bulletin of this city has a special despatch and Monday evening, stating that Senator Wade had arrived at Washington. He states that he left two divisions of the army at Centreville.

The enemy remained in their entrenchments.

Sevenal animal for a change of position of our based series and it was most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

He onemy remained in their entrenchments. Gen. Tyler had thrown up entrenchments as the believe the least of the set of the se

but these facts were probably unknown at Washington.

Gen. Schenck, as well as the older field efficers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centreville. It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy, his men to make a stand at Centreville. It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy, in superior numbers, which turned the scale of battle. The enemy, before now, might have had more to beast of if they had followed up their advartage last night.

RICHMOND VIA NEW ORLEANS, July 22. The reports of the killed and wounded are so unreliable in last night's statements' amid the confusion following the victory at Manassas, that we refrained from mentioning them, fearful of giving causeless pain to anxious hearts.

Gen. Jons E. Johnston commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiscrest attack. The right was commanded by Beauregard.

President Davis reached the field at noon and took command of the centre.

When the left was pressed the severest, the centre disengaged a portion of the enemy's force and decided the fortune of the day.

No other reliable reports are received, but are volved and decided the fortune of the day.

No other reliable reports are received, but are volved and staff are safe. Beauregard.

New the reliable reports are received, but are volved and the left was pressed the severest, the correct and decided the fortune of the day.

No other reliable reports are received, but are volved and staff and the control of the course.

No other reliable reports are received, but are volved and staff and the control of the course of the course of the control of the course of the course of the course of the control of the course of the co President Davis reached the field at noon and took command of the centre.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorusly at two for aganzing a powerful army. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre disengaged a portion of the enemy's force and decided the fortune of the day.

No other reliable reports are received, but are hourly expected.

It is stated that the enemy were commanded by General's Scott, Pattersor, and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter was seriously wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorusly at work organzing a powerful army, were binding. It is more than can be said of Howell Cobb, and it is more than Floyd would say of himself. But these are the chosen exwelled that the enemy were commanded by General's Scott, Pattersor, and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter was seriously wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

NEW YORK, July 23.

NEW YORK, July 23.

NEW YORK, July 23. New York, July 23.

The 1st regiment of Sickles's brigade left yesterday. Another regiment of this brigade will leave this afternoon.

So I one of the word of Herwicz and the will live and shine with purity of light, even after "the burning heavens are dissolved, and the flaming elements are malled." at headquarters at Arlington Hights. The regiment of Sickles's brigade left yesmets composing his division will resume their former posi ion. Some have already done so.

It is estimated that 22,000 of our troops were engaged in the battle yesterday, and only 15,000 at any one time. The whole battle occurred within the radius of a mile.

BALTIMORE, July 22.

Immediately upon the confirmation of the retrest of the Union forces, the Thirteenth New York Militia, whose term of enlistment expires shortly, unanimously signed a paper to re-enter for three years.

Gen. Banks leaves for Gen. Patterson's column to-morrow morning.

Paymaster McPhail, of the U. S. A., just from Washington, contradicts the report that Sherman's and Burnside's batteries were captured by the rebels.

The Uniosiste in Baltimore very generally at tribute the defeat of the Union forces to the inactivity of Gen. Patterson, who, it is reported by the rebels.

Washingtons, July 22.

Among the wounded now in the Washington.

Washingtons, July 22.

Among the wounded now in the Washington.

The Clair of the Long of the same of single left yes.

Lerday. Another regiment of this brigade will leave this brigade left yes.

Sr. Louis, July 23.

The advices from North Missouri are to the effect that on Sunday morning a body of Colonel Sinth Missouri are to the effect that on Managing Col. Sharp and Lieut, Jaeger and took them to the outskirts of the outskirts of the universal part of the outskirts of the outskirts of the outskirts of the universal part of the outskirts of the universal part of the outskirts of the outskirts of the outskirts of the universal part of the outskirts of the structure managed in hanging Col. Sharp and Lieut, Jaeger and took them to outskirts of the outskirts of the outskirts of the universal part of the outskirts of the universal part of the same and the outskirts of the universal part of the outskirts of t The Uniosists in Bultimore very generally attribute the defeat of the Union forces to the Coll Bland, stationed at that point, has sent here inactivity of Gen. Patterson, who, it is reported, was a dozen times officially telegraphed to engage Gen. Johnston at any odds.

Washington, July 22.

Among the wounded now in the Washington infirmary, are Sergeant Macklin, 1st Maine; Jno. Morrison, 24 Ohie; A. W. Spass, 24 Wisconsin; S. Warner, 24 Lieut., 1st Michigan; H. N. Cook, 1st Ohie; James Chapman, 24 Ohie; Col. Slocum, New York 27th, wounded—not killed.

The agent of the Associated Press furnishes the following: The retreat of our troops to Centreville was successfully accomplished by 80 o'clock last evening. The regiments are regaining the positions vacated in the morning. Those that succeeded in reaching Centreville had four thours to stop, the reserve force under Col. Miles being posted beyond Centreville. At 1 o'clock in the morning the retreat from that point continued and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

for special blessings, and to hand Judas roughly over to the Davil? What kind of piety does a

"They struggle vainly to preserve a part Who have not courage to contend for all." Those, therefore, who undertake to put Jeff Davis & Company in posts of honor, must remove Judas Iscariot from his pedestal of infamy and place him at the head of the gang, as the Prince of Traitors, the very head, and front and glory of the treachery that stings with a kiss. I admit his short-comings, when compared with the leading spirits of the Southern Confederacy—Judas did not adorn his treason with perjury. He did not take an oath that he would not do the thing he afterwards perpetrated. But then his deed is hoary with antiquity and in that could impart a venerable air to the unfledged Confederacy, for it is altogether unfledged, if the great political truth of Junius has anything to do with such a thing as the Confederacy. He says "private redit is wealth, public honor is security. admission among the gods of the Confederacy. As soon as he discovered the consequences of his deed, he exclaimed "I have betrayed innocent blood," threw down the corruption fund he had

closing their career, in an act which a grateful country would piously regard as something towards a redeeming deed for the crimes they have conceive that their hands are not yet dirty end

267 000 000

e men are poorly armed. Claib. Jackson and staff were at Memphis o sturday last. An attack on Bird's Point is threatened at

nas Bottemley, at his residence of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Al

SENT FREE.—For the Benefit of Nervous Sufferers.—The Warning Voice, on the self cure of Debility, Confusion of Heas, &c., by former sufferer. Containing also an exposure of the Impositions and Deceptions practiced by Quacks, nclosing stunp, plain and correctly address Box 3818 soston, Mass.

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N. B.—For particulars, ad frees H. A. CECIL & BROS. 1919 wtSepti5. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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ples and Practice of Surgery.
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OSHUA B. FLINF, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery. HEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of The ractice of Medicine. EWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obste BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anat

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two, and costolice.

\$300 Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber, or August, 1859, a negro boy named JO black color, medium size, about 22 y and stammers when spoken to, Sa raised by Mr. Jerry Wilson, near Versaille reward will be paid if caught in a free and in the Louisville Jail, or \$200 if caught

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Ilaving been established in Louisville for the last 15 years, and having had a large practice in the treatment of the following diseases:
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[GUYY.]

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Balkamith's Tools, Springs, Asia, Botte, Washers. special message to Congress:

Lest there be some uneasines in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugu-

their full integrity. We must save the Republic. The most sacred interests material and moral of the whole people summon us of this generation to the vital work. We must perform the work. The peace and prosperity of the continent and the hopes of the world demand it. Without the salvation of the Republic there can be no peace which he who is at once a statesman and a lover of his race can deem worthy of pursuit or of desire. The destruction of the Republic would expel peace and all the virtues and interests and glories of any of the continent and interests and glories of summon used to treason and the hopes of the world demand it. Without the salvation of the Republic world expenditure the continent and the hopes of the unit of treason by disposing of their productions according to their own will and pleasure. He alleges that the people of Kenpublic there can be no peace which he who is at once a statesman and a lover of his race can deem worthy of pursuit or of desire. The destruction of the Republic would expel peace and all the virtues and interests and glories of the united world. Senator Fessenden, of Maine, spoke like—wise. He said:

Mr. President, I do not feel at all disposed to be frightened by words. The effect of having the frightene

country worse. We accept the salve of its praise.

It the appeal is respected, peace, glorious and durable peace, will break like dawn upon the country. In this event, or in the event of the forcible suppression of the rebellion, one or the other of which in our opinion must speedily and a discovered any before the other of which in our opinion must speedily and a discovered and there is seeded states know, but to let the people of the whole country know, the object of adopting the amendment of the proposed was for the purpose of letting the seeded States know, but to let the people of the whole country know, the object of the war which whole country know, the object of the war which whole country know that the object of the war want of the purpose of ability and the authority, of a majority of her pole of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the purpose of ability to the search of the proposed of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the purpose of ability to the salve of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the purpose of the war want of the purpose of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the purpose of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the purpose of ability to be now tander and of ore sall the apprehension of aggressions seefficially an an office and the proposed was for the purpose of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the propose of the whole country know that the object of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the propose of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the propose of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the propose of the whole country know that the object of adopting the mental and three privates on our side who was an additional to the propose of the whole country know that the object of the war want of the propos ricked attempt upon the national life, and, if the States lately in revolt and their sister Slave States as will put the means of protection in their own hands and forestall the apprehension of aggressions so effectually that in the matter of slavery at least the occupation of anarchists and of demagogues will be gone. The thought of this consummation is enough to transport the soul of every patriot. What stands in the way of this soul-transporting consummation? Nothing but the embattled hosts of Jeff Davis. If the revolutionists will but lay down their arms, and enter the temple of the Constitution, the past of the patrion will meet them around their fighting was a fine evidence of pluck.

A private letter from General Patterson, dated Harper's Verry, 22d inst., says:

"Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments and had a large number of heavy guns. I should have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Missispipi, Alabama, and Georgia, a total force of over 35,000 Confederate troops and 5,000 Virginia militis. My force was less than 20,000. All but four, the two Indians, and 11th and 24th, out of nineteen regiments whose term of service was up or would be within a week, refuse to stay one home, two to-day and three will go to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder I fell back and occupied this place." rest of the nation will meet them around the altar at which our fathers worshipped, peace will be restored to the land, justice beyond the Company I had 22 killed.

South, the Union will be preserved, and the THE OBJECT OF THE WAR ON THE PART OF | welfare and glory of the American people, | CORD OF OUR SECESSION SENATORS. -On the now sunk low beneath the waves of intestin strife, will mount with a splendor unequalled ate of a bill providing for the better organiza

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head, And tricks his b ams, and with new-span Flames in the forchead of the morning sk

Such in any event, we are persuaded, will be the end of this struggle, and the beginning of a peace which statesmen worthy of the name may proudly offer and which a nation with a mission so grand as ours may joyfully accept. For a peace thus lasting and real we labor and Ohio, spoke as follows: have labored from the outset; but for no other.

We have never once resigned ourselves tamely or otherwise to that most bitter and most appalling of all conceivable issues,—the destruction of our country,—much less have we ever sought a state? Does the stems.

The House of Representatives concerning the same point adopted on the 22d inst. the following resolutions with but two dissenting the same purpose.

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The House of Representatives concerning the same purpose, and the following resolutions with but two dissenting the same purpose.

The House of Representatives concerning the same purpose that the same point adopted to the 22d inst. The purpose that the same purpos

the same point adopted on the 22d inst. the following resolutions with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the Capital.

That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and mere resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country.

That this is not a war waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor purpose of overthem, will recollect only its duty to the whole connection of the Southern as it does, the question of neutrality and peace within our borders, or are spired and the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States uninspaired and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

The Senate concerning the same point agreed on the 18th inst, to the proposition which follows by a vote of \$25\$ to 4:

We know what your answer will be. Let it be given with an emphasis that shall chill the life out of the monster of secession.

The negative votes in both instances respectively were east by secession members.

Thus, fellow-citizens, the President, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, concur in declaring solemnly that the object of the war on the part of the Government is simply and purely to preserve the Union and the Constitution. To what more could the Government pledge itself? What more could a patriot ask?

Against this frank and explicit declaration, made under circumstances the most grave and momentous that ever surrounded the authorities of a people, how puny and despicable appear the arts by which the secessionists attempt to raise an apprehension that the war is waged for the overthrow of the Constitution and the subpression of the right of the content of the most work of the suppression of the right of the content of the monster of secession.

We know what your answer will be. Let it be given with an emphasis that shall chill the difference of the Republican party. Why, Mr. President, I cannot sit here in my place and allow that imputation to be fixed upon my constitution to be suppressed in Tennessee.—Leu. Journal.

Would to Gok Kentacky was as free as Tennessee is—that the time was now when the tyranny of the mob would respect the inmocence of childhood and the helplessnesses of womanhood at least—when the tyrants would regard and respect the freed mot speech—when native-born citizenes for a people, how puny and despicable appear the arts by which the secessionists attempt to raise an apprehension that the war is waged for the overthrow of the Constitution is an experiment part to the family of the constitution of the constitution to the family of the constitution and the suppression of the Republican members of the Republican the time i

where as it entresses that the amongst other things:

there is no more freedom in Tennessee than there is in a military camp. He knows that thousands of persons have been compelled to flee from Tennessee, hundreds of them passence of the Republic at whose life the rebellion is striking, then, indeed, we should despair of the Republic, and despair of the race. But they cannot prevail in any considerable degree, and our trust in the glorious fature of the Republic and of the race is unshaken and undimmed.

The Path to Peace.—We need not repeat

there is no more freedom in Tennessee than there is in a military camp. He knows that thousands of persons have been compelled to flee from Tennessee, hundreds of them passing through this city, for no other crime than suspected friendship for the Union. He knows, that, in any part of Eastern or Middle Tennessee, the press which should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces, and that the man who should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces. The Path to Peace.—We need not repeat there is no more freedom in Tennessee than there is in a military camp. He knows that thousands of persons have been compelled to flee from Tennessee, hundreds of them passing through this city, for no other crime than suspected friendship for the Union. He knows, that, in any part of Eastern or Middle Tennessee, the press which should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces, and that the man who should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces too. He knows that the man who should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces too, the knows that the man who should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces too, the knows that the man who should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces too, the knows that the man who should declare for the Union would be torn in pieces to the carry it on. This is a war for the maintenance of the existence of the Constitutional, no physical power to carry it on. This is a war for the maintenance of the existence of the Constitution an THE PATH TO PEACE.—We need not repeat that every aspiration of our hearts is a prayer for wise and honorable peace. But the recognition of the independence of the so-called Confederate States is not the path to such a peace. The preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their full integrity is the sole condition of a peace worth having. The Union and the Constitution must be preserved in their full integrity. We must save the Republic The Constitution must be preserved in their full integrity. We must save the Republic The Constitution must be preserved in the constitution in their full integrity. We must save the Republic The Constitution must be preserved in their full integrity. We must save the Republic The Constitution in t

and all the virtues and interests and glories of peace from this continent forever. It would extinguish civilization and order in the Western hemisphere. The Republic must be saved; its salvation is the path and the only path to solid and enduring peace.

Or anybody cise is empowered to give permission, that the law of prohibition is stern and inexorable, with none-to-relax it even in cases of the utmost necessity, that the courts declare all commercial intercourse of every description, even all payments of debts, a violation of the single reason that nobody in the world would suppose that, by my voting the "I was in favor of that which they condemned.

Now, sir, what is the use of getting up a furious debate upon mere word? I was ready to you on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky when it was offered, and to vote "no," for the simple reason that nobody in the world would suppose that, by my voting "the "I was in favor of that which they condemned.

Now, sir, what is the use of getting up a furious debate upon mere word? I was ready to you on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, and in the configuration was that every b dy was in favor of that which they condemned.

Now, sir, what is the use of getting up a furious debate upon mere word? I was ready to you on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky and confiscated property of the citizens of Kentucky, and confiscated property of the citizens of Kentucky.

3d. Tennesseans have seized, upon the L. & N. Railroad, cotton, tobacco, and rice, the best when the world would suppose that, by my voting "In "I was in favor of that which they condemned.

Now, sir, what is the use of getting up a furious debate upon mere word? I was ready to you on the L. & N. Railroad, cotton, tobacco, and rice, the best permission of the confiscated property of the citizens of Kentucky.

sexing the distinction and order to the Wardmembrane and the only paid to the company of the c

nal, it hates the Star Spangled Banner of its country worse. We accept the salve of its mr. Powell. Will the Senator allow me a abuse, but we abhor the venom of its praise.

How Secession Thunder is Manufac-TURED-A CHAPTER FROM THE PUBLIC RE-18th inst., pending the discussion in the Sention of the military establishment, Senator Powell, of Kentucky, offered the following amendment as an additional section to the bill: And be it further enacted. That no part of the army or navy of the United States shall be employed or used in subjugating or holding as a conquered province any sovereign. State now or lately one of the United States, or in abolishing

On this amendment Senator Sherman,

you for the destruction of the Republic, and for secession and war the most unpitying around your hearthstones and your altars?

We know what your answer will be. Let it be given with an emphasis that shall chill

smiles a charmed approval. Tennessee scales for the serigency. The nation might afford to pension them for life on the single condition of their silence. They are the John Hooks of the tisse, running to and fro and crying "Beef! beef! beef! beef!" for which or its equivalent in their own description of estate they would fain exchange the happiness and fame of the preservet ion is not corporals into Kentucky again and again to rob us of our State arms and deposit them in her own camps; and the continuity of the proservetion of the Union and the Constitution in their full integrity; and the nation has resolved, and resolved wisely, to tread no other path. And this resolution will not be reversed. Terenty millions of freemen stand ready to make it good. Its triumphant exceed the sys she will be saved. Those who aim at its destruction was against the decree of destiny. Why will they wage a struggle so boodess and so inglorious? Let the men amongst us, who profess to yearn for peace and at the same time espouse the side of the revolutionists arrayed in arms against the Rejudity and withing and wicked attempt upon the resolution size arms and give over this mad and wicked attempt upon the resolution size arms and give over this mad and wicked attempt upon the resolution and the constitutions and the purpose of distribution and the purpose of the sentence of

single reflection to the Senator from Kentucky, who moved this amendment, a reflection which I want to be borne in mind by every Senator. The reflection is this: That if the purpose of moving this aid kindred amendments is to make here an ambiguous record, by means of which that false impression which has so long been inculcated in the Southern mind may be widened and strengthened, they ought to be abandoned. and five cents for each five hundred, they ought to be abandoned.

Mr. Powell. Will the Senator allow me to

for the overthrow of the Constitution and the subversion of the rights of the South. If such pittful arts could prevail in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the rights are could prevail in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the rights are could prevail in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the rights of the South. If such pervale in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the rights of the South. If such pervale in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the rights of the South. If such pervale in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the rights of the South. If such pervale in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the rights of the South. If such pervale in any considerable there is no more freedom in Tennessee than the subversion of the same effect. He said an amendment to this the substance of Mr. Powell's amendment, which was voted down by 30 to 9, Senator Johnson, of Tendessee organs, has made itdown by 30 to 9, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, and Senator Carlile, of Virginia, both voting in the negative. Afterwards, in deference to the sound views of propriety expressed in the extracts quoted above, the original amendment was rejected, and the bill passed unincumbered by any trace of this impertinent though instructive record of secession duplicity.

And, now, unwilling to own by silence the discomfiture of their Senatorial exemplars, the inasmuch as the Senate under the circumstances and with the motives we have exhibited Legislature worthy of her ancient renown. bove refused to adopt Senator Powell's THE STATE ARMS. - Gov. Magoffin has amendment, the Senate, therefore, has solemn. set of such desperate and shameless jugglers? rejoice in his heart to have some plausible pre-

Within the past few months, beginning with the attempt of a portion of Tennessee to for- Union party of Kentucky. feit her allegiance as a member of the United States, her people have perpetrated the follow-

confiscated property of the citizens of Ken- press the slightest resentment on account of

county, and have taken forcible possession of a kentucky mill and used it for grinding grain into flour for the use of Tennessee troops, in hostile array against a government of which

an article speaking of what it calls the secret | thought necessary to stop people from travelorganization of military forces by the Union ling lest they might give as dangerous intellimen in various parts of Kentucky. It is not true that the Union men are forming secret Our Kentucky disunionists are perfectly fumilitary organizations in any part of the State.

We believe that they are organizing Home Guards as fast as they can, but they are doing it openly and in strict conformity with the laws of the State. They seek no concealment,

spiracy snail be developed, to resist the con-spirators with all the might of their souls and bodies. Before they will permit Kentucky to be forced into disunion, they will make her soil wear a deeper and a darker red then it was spiracy shall be developed, to resist the con- during the last 48 hours.

paid envelopes, not envelopes with stamps put on, accompanied with ten cents for letter carrier, and five cents for each five hundred miles the let-

and two cents for each five hundred miles the law.

Mr. Howe. Yes, ir.

Mr. Fowell. Will the Sanator allow me to the senator and senator and gentlegen on his side of the charaber with to senator and gentlegen on his side of the charaber with the country that they have no such an extended not the senator and gentlegen on his side of the charaber with the country that they have no such an extended not try to deseive them, but would tail me them in the design of the begins of the senator and gentlegen on his side of the charaber with the country that they have no such an extended not try to deseive them, but would tail them the design of the begins of the senator and gentlegen on his side of the charaber with the country that they have no such an extended not try to deseive them, but would not try to deseive them

the amendment of Senator Powell:
Unless it shall be necessary in enforcing the laws, or maintaining the Constitution of the Union.

Senator Sherman at a later stage of the discussion offered the following as a substitute for the whole proposition:

And be it further enacted. That the purposes of the military establishment provided for in this act are to preserve the Union, to defend the proposition:

This amendment, as we stated in the Journal of Saturday, was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 4, the votes in the negative being cast by to 4, the votes in the negative being cast by

Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson, of Missouri,

of it, and even vaunting declarations of it, Polk, and Powell. Mr. Breckinridge then of- are thrown out in the more rash and impru-

self the most influential of them, says:

Kentuckv is fast drifting into downright Lincolaism. We fear that she can only be set right at the point of the bayonet. She will have to be purified in the fiery ordeal of war.

Kentucky has submitted to so much at the hands of Tennessee that we cannot wonder that the Tennessee organs are becoming thus that the Tennessee as they are in their insolence by their Kentucky accomplices. Kentucky is worse than destitute of a Governor, Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Pittsburg, Philadelphis, New York City, and but we trust that she will very soon have a New England in good credit.

made a show of reclaiming the State arms, plate the wholesale rates, unless other by proclaimed that the object of the war is to seized and carried off to Tennessee, but he abolish slavery and hold the seceding States as has done this simply because he lacked the Better and Cheese.—Butter is a conquered provinces! Was there ever before a set of such desperate and shameless jurglers?

In as done this simply because he lacked the moral courage to refuse to do it. He would sailed the moral courage to refuse to do it. He would sailed the moral courage to refuse to do it. TENNESSEE OUTRAGES-KENTUCKY HONOR. text to let Tennessee keep the arms and use and quotations are nominal. them as she pleases for the subjugation of the river at 7@8c

The Governor, on the evening he reached home from Louisville, received Dr. J. M. Johnson's despatch in regard to the seizure of 10%c. We quote twine at 22c, candlewick 20c, Mississippi river and thereby prevented the free see. Well, how was he affected thereby? Did the gross injury and grosser insult offered from have been limited. Sales 125 hhds sugar at 6%@7%c. 3d. Tennesseans have seized, upon the L. & a neighboring State to the State over which 60 bbls refined sugar at 10@10%. Sales also 90 bags

presides? No! no! Standing at the Frankfort depot, he stated to gentlemen there with a good deal property of the State of Kentucky.

Sufer in Tennessee than they would be in KenSth. Tennesseeans have invaded Clinton tucky. This can be proved, and it will be if at 3%346 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$, and stonecoal at 3%32. The

hostile array against a government of which Kentucky is an integral part.

Gth. The authorities of Tennessee have stolen the Nashville Railroad, mainly the property of Kentucky, and they are using the stolen road for purposes inimical to the welfare of the people of Kentucky.

Tth. Tennesseeans have come over into Kentucky and seized a citizen of this Comhacter of the facts of the case we allude to, for they have been laid before him. On the 15th inst., forty, four State rifles, furnished by the Mill.

Forty-four State rifles, furnished by the Mill. monwealth and by force carried him into Tennessee to make him serve in a cause abhorrent tary Board of the State, were sent to Capt.

And Seized a citizen of this Commonwealth and by force carried him into Tennessee to make him serve in a cause abhorrent tary Board of the State, were sent to Capt. John L. Davidson, of Allensville, commander 4%@6c & th. Mayfield, Kentucky, forcibly seized and carried off thirteen hundred muskets and five or Mayfield, Kentucky, forcibly seized and carried off thirteen hundred muskets and five or six pieces of artillery, the property of the peological of Kentucky.

at noon on the 15th, and that night the depository was broken open, and they were stolen and carried off to Camp Boone in Tennessee.

Compared Camp Boone admit that the of these acts would be an act of war, and, until recently, the people of Kentucky would have blazed with excitement over the occurrence of any one of these deeds. For the first time in her history, she has a meek Uriah

as fiery as a Corsican, where a negro is concernHuntsville, who, with his family, came over
same as last quoted.

State and the state of the state stuck fast in honey, when Tennessee fairly spits in his face and takes him by the nose. The General Government scarcely dares to even look mail matter going across the Kentucky line seek, and they have been selling at rath

General Government scarcely dates to the second towards Kentucky for fear of arousing the ire into the South to be examined by Confederate prices.

Prices last week. of the volcanic Beriah Magoffin, but his Confederate fidus Achates, Governor Harris, can spura the Commonwealth, abuse, desecrate, and insult it in every way that he can devise, and Beriah is as patient and docile as a lamb. If Tennessee spits in his face and pulls his nose, the Den Confederate without being broken open and examined by

Den Confederate fidus Achates, Governor Harris, can we have a spura the Commonwealth, abuse, desecrate, and insult it in every way that he can devise, attaction that they couldn't afford to permit letters from Kentucky to enter their borders without being broken open and examined by

Bourbon House Stock Market—Downing & Fissman.

Louisville, First Which is a special treek.

Cattle, first quality. 2 2 0062 2 40 " " " " second quality. 2 0062 2 40 " " " second quality. 2 0062 2 40 " " " second quality. 2 0063 2 50 % 100 be grow that the Confederate states considered themselves in so critical a states considered themselves in so critical as states considered themselves in If Tennessee spits in his face and pulls his nose, the Don Quixote of "State Rights" may possibly write Governor Harris a tender, billing volting. And, as there would be little use

laws of the State. They seek no concealment, for they are doing only what they feel that they, as patriots, should do.

Decreased with the authorities of the Confederate States or the authorities of Tennessee tell them that even Distillery-ied...

people.

Our Union men are for peace. All of them are for peace. They will, for the sake of peace, bear all and do all that can be borne and done consistently with safety and honor. But they believe that there is a deep, extensive, and most atrocious conspiracy for the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they have made up their minds, if such a contract they have made up their minds, if such a contract they have made up their minds, if such a contract they have made up their minds, if such a contract the contract the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from a they have made up their minds, if such a contract the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from they have made up their minds, if such a contract the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from they have made up their minds, if such a contract the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that there was no desire to keep General Wool from the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract the contract that the c

be forced into disunion, they will make her soil war a deeper and a darker red than it ever wore in the days of the savages.

After interruption on a point of business, he continued:

I will accommodate myself to the wishes of Senators. I did not rise here to make a speech; I have no speech to make. I rose to present a speech and the same of the savages.

be forced into disunion, they will make her soil burned.

St. Louis, July 26.

The following officers are officially announced as comprising the staff of Gen. Fremont. Capt. J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjustant General and Colonel J. H. Andrews, Assistant Paymaster.

The following officers are officially announced as comprising the staff of Gen. Fremont. Capt. J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjustant General and four days ten regiments of infantry, consisting of nearly 11,000 efficient men, were thrown forward. The State has also artillery regiments and 1,200 cavalry nearly ready for service.

WASHINGTON, July 26. Major Bidwell, acting commander of the Michigan first regiment, in his official report of the engagement on Sunday, says his loss was heavy, occurring mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of officers is large proportionately to the men. No troops could have maintained their formation any length of time under such a fire. They hurried into action after a march of 12 miles over an exceedingly hilly and dusty roadmiles over the second se

infe. Iney nurried into action area a march of 12 miles over an exceedingly hilly and dusty road, with little or no time for rest or refreshments, but the men evinced courage, coolness, and enharance which entitle them to the highest praise. Col. Richardson, in his report, gives great credit to the Michigan Third and Fourth for covering

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The notes of the following banks are taken at The general market has been exceedingly quiet. The river is rising, with about 4 feet water in the channel.

-sales at 9@11c for low middling to good mid-dling. Sales of Tennessee yarns at 8, 9, and 10r for the different Nos., and of Maysville at 8%, 9%, and 1st. They have seized the control of the the arms and their transportation to Tennes- rope 18c, batting 11%@12c. Sales of sheetings at 85 Mississippi river and thereby prevented the free navigation of that stream, greatly to the injury of the citizens of Kentucky.

A the evince any of the indignation which a piece of intelligence so startling might have corn and oats dull at 40 for corn and 30 for oats. jury of the citizens of Kentucky.

2d. Tennesseans have seized boats at Memphis belonging to the people of Kentucky, and

Chief Magistrate of Kentucky?

Did he expected to create in the bosom of the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky?

Did he expected to create in the bosom of the Pearmens, Ginsens, do.—Feathers dull at 35@35c.—Feathers dull at 35@35c.

We quote beeswar at 35635c.

HAY.—Market continues dull, with light sales at \$10

TALLOW.—Light sales at 7%@8c W fb.

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Stemmers.
LOUISVILLE, July 27, 18
The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard

small, only a few in market unsold to-day, prices ran

LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1861.
There has only been 97 cattle on sale the past we

bly write Governor Harris a tender, billing and cooing note on rose-colored paper, but will make up for this humility to Tennessee by vaporing at the General Government. Will not Tennessee, while her hand is in, do Kentucky one favor by stealing our Governor? Let her do it, and all her other thefts shall be forgiven.

The Frankfort Yeoman of Saturday has been shiped to the Cincinnati market. Prices range for common and rough at \$12 5 to \$2 60 per 100 lbs. gross.

Sheep and lambs—237 have been sold at prices ranging comparatively low—say from \$1 to \$2 per head.

Hogs—Only 123 logs have been on sale the past week in stopping the letters going South by express if the carrying of letters in the pockets of individuals were to be tolerated, the necessary presumption is, that men and women, travelling South, will, after Monday next, be examined on their arrival at the line of the Confederate States for any letters they may have about them. And how long before it will be to \$3 10 per 100 lbs. gross for well fatted hogs. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 24.

| Sheep or | Sheep or | Total | B seves, Cows, Veals, Lambs, Swim | Total last week | ... 2,336 | 87 | 500 | 11,491 | 2,2 | 1,634 | 12,323 | 4,40 | Prior of Part | 1,634 | 136 | 1,634 | 12,323 | 4,40 | Prior of Part | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,63 Prices of Beef Cattle at Forty-fourth Street. Prices of Swine.

authorities of Tennessee tell them that even their letters shall not cross the line without being broken open and scrutinized, or that they friends have made no preparations for aggression; they contemplate none. Their whole purpose is to act upon the defensive; to guard their rights as free and independent citizens; to resist promptly and effectually any movement, come from what quarter it may, to force Kentucky out of the Union against the will, or without the authority, of a majority of her people.

Our Union men are for peace. All of them are for peace. They will, for the sake of peace, bear all and do all that can be borne and done consistently with safety and honor. But they believe that there is a deep, extensive, and most atrocious conspiracy for the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will do consider the propose in the vertex as of the confidency of the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will not condemn, and they will not applied the confidency of the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will not condemn, and they will not of the Union men are for peace. All of them are for peace. They will, for the sake of peace, bear all and do all that can be borne and done consistently with safety and honor. But they believe that there is a deep, extensive, and most atrocious conspiracy for the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will not condemn, and they will not applied the confidency of the condensity of the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will not applied to the folder of the condensity of the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will not applied to the folder of the condensity of the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they have made up their minds if such a condition to subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they have made up their minds if such a condition to subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will not applied to the folder of the condition of the subversion of the loyalty of Kentucky, and they will not appl

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, July 22.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.

Wednesdoy's proceedings.

Washingtons, July 24.

House.—Mr. Eliiott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1500 per annum, their offices to cease when internal paces shall be restored.

Mr. Sedgewick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy at a salary of 3,000 per annum. Passed.

Also the Senate bill providing for an increase of the medical corps of the navy. Passed.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. Passed.

Washington, July 24.

Washington, July 24. Washingros, July 24.

Senate — The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President was postponed until Friday. The bill providing for the payment of the government police at Baltimore passed.

House — Mr. Sedgewick's bill to sppropriate \$150,000 to build an iron or steel clad ship or bat-Washington, July 25.

of debate, he had wounded the feelings of any gentleman, he regretted it. If he had violated the courtesy of the House he made his humble acknowledgements.

This statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion in which he had been led into a parsonal confroversy, and he went further than he intended.

Mr. Burnett was not in his seat during the explanation.

Washington, July 25.

Senate.—Mr. Fessenden made a report from th
Committee on the Legislative Appropriation Bil
The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

Washington, July 26.

Senate —Mr. Grimes moved to take up the bill to provide for a new bridge across the Potomac.

Mr. Clark moved to take up the resolution of-fered yesterday in regard to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union. The bill was taken up and passed.—yeas 31. nays 1—Breckinridge.

The bill to define and punish conspiracy was taken up and passed.

The bill to provide for the suppression of rebellion was taken up and passed.

House —Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Washburne whether the Committee on Commerce intended to report back the bill repealing all laws which create ports of entry in the rebellious States.

Mr. Washburne replied that the committee were considering that measure, and had been in consultation with members of the Cabinet concerning it. The suiject is full of embarrassments. He was unable to say whether the committee would or would not make a report.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the direct tax bill, Mr. Colfax in the Chair.

Mr. Diven said this was the most perfect bill

Mr. Diven said this was the most perfect bill that could be presented to the House. Mr. Diven said this was the most perfect bill at could be presented to the House.

Mr. Edgerton argued that the times did not emand the passage of the bill nor did necessity quire it. It was unequal and urjust. The trners would pay the tax while stock and money rokers would go free.

Various amendments were discussed, but withcommittee one on the bill, the committee rose. Mr. Blair asked leave to report the Senate bill roviding for the transportation and delivery rms to loyal citizens in the rebellious Stat

Mr. Burnett objected. persons for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the direct tax bill.

DIED. On the 24th inst., FRANK CALDWELL, infant son of William and H len Terry. The friends of the family are invited to attend the meral without further notice, this (Thursday) after-oon, at five o'clock, from their residence, on Third reet, by tween Green and Walnut. At Memphis, Tenn., on the 23d inst., Mrs. S. B city.

On Tuesday, the 18th of July, at Cairo, Ill., Charles
W. Scanlann, a member of Capt. King's company,
and formerny of Kentucky.

On the 9th instant, at his farm near Madison, Wisconsin, Branamir Process, for some years connected with
the house of T. Anderson & Co., of this city.

On the morning of the 25th Instant, at Clarksville, cenn., MAURICE L. MONTGOMERY, aged 20 years. At Grayson Springs, Friday, 26th inst., THOMAS BROWNE, aged 39 years. See Dr. McCann's advertisement of Know del4 weow

then the hair falls off, owing to the extreme hea of summer, and if timely precaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be found in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Re storative, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on bald heads of natural color and beauty. Sold by RAYMOND TYLER, on Fourth street, near Main. deod&weow

KILLED BY LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. You can rid your house of flies with the aid of this ar ticle. It kills instantly without danger to anything Sold by Wilson, Peter, Co. jy29 d6&wl

Wood's Improved MOWING MACHINE.



THREE THOUSAND OF THESE MACHINES were built and sold for the harvest of 1860. This is the best evidence that the heavy and complicated Mowers are being superceded by lighter, cheaper, and more practical machines. Farmers have found it an unnecessary burden to drag a moving machine weighness y burden to drag a moving machine weighnessy grass, and cannot fail to see that to dispense with a dead weight of 200 pounds in a mowing machine is a great eaving. We publish below one of the numerous and the statement of the supercent of th Eagle Valley, Owen co., Ky., Aug. 10, 1860.

Very respectfully yours, N. GREEN.

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BALL'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. Price
\$146 cash.
KRAUSSER'S CIDER MILL & WINE PRESS. Price
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FINE KENTUCKY JEANS! Having reconstructed my Mill, and added new machinery for making FINE KENTUCKY JEANS, (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furuperior quality, which I will warrant Missa Weed, I am now present and make an article of superior quality, which I will warrant FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF PURE MATIVE WOOL.

PURE ARTIVE WOOL.

AND JEANS and LINSEY LICHARDSON. on hand. janzleodźwiy L. RICHARDSON.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Puros, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls, Sprains, Rheum, Buros, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls, Sprains, Poll Evil and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. Mr. John Daniels, of Montgomery, Ala., sold a negro for 850, raised from uselessness by the Mastang Liniment. L. W. White, Esq., Ridgfield, Conn., says: "I can cherrfully say no article aver before effected such cures in our vicinity." Mr. S. Leitch, Hyde Park, Vt., writer: "The horse was considered worthless (his case was spavin), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for \$15!" Such facts are accessed.

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The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with

such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern

through which if passes, was only 335,598 since which 479,

and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great num
233 have been added; making the vehole population 814, bers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of En-

gland, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY. millions of people. millions of people.

I EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour were forin length, which connects with other roads and navigawarded over the line last year.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the next ton waves the state in the course of the state in the state in the state in the state and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and schoolbouses, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the course of the next ton waves the state in the st

pared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favo of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be Over \$100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to dimnish the State expenses: the PAINS ARRIGHT. and must consequently enses ; the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must consequently

• The State del it only \$10,105,308 14, and within the leach and every year, for they years from date of sale last three years has been reduced \$2,060,746 80, and we so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced may reasonably capect that in ten years it will become exchange and under cultivation.

The State is rapidly filing up with population; 868, at six do 025 persons having been added since 1850, making the dollars. J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner.

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1,000 Valuable Prizes!! TICKETS LIMITED TO 8.0. L. SINE would amonose to the public that his 75th GRANIO GIF FENTERPRISE will be draw in St. Louis, Mo. on Mond.y. August 26, 1881. There will be TWO HIVINEED GOLD PRIZES distributed langing in value from \$3 50 up to \$300 each.

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The drawing will take place at St. Louis, Mo., but all
ther business will be done at Cincinnati. Letters
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nois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189 & 190, APPLETON'S RAILWAY

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